



VINOL

The new preparation of Cod Livers. It is guaranteed to contain all the medicinal elements of the cod livers with organic iron and is deliciously palatable and easily digested.

VOL XCVI

# The Daily Colonist

ESTABLISHED 1858

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, MAY 19, 1907

HALL & WALKER  
AGENTS  
WELLINGTON COLLIER  
COMPANY'S COAL  
100 Government Street Telephone 83

NO 136

## Ladies' Regatta Requirements

### Beauty Pins

AT, EACH, 10c; or in sets of two or three at prices ranging from \$1 down to 25c.

HAT PINS, up from... 25c

### Collar Supports

IN MOTHER OF PEARL, Opal, Amethyst and Turquoise; the very latest styles; at, per set

50c

### Belt Buckles

WROUGHT in Roman gold, green gold, rose gold, sterling silver and gun metal, very richly chased and embossed; some are set with turquoise and Siamese rubies.

75c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50

### Blouse Sets

VERY PRETTY sets in gilt, white, red and blue enamel, or handsome gold filled, sterling silver and mother-of-pearl sets, at prices ranging from \$2 down to

25c

## Challoner & Mitchell

JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS

47 AND 49 GOVERNMENT STREET

VICTORIA

## Cooling and Healthy For Home, Picnic or Camp.

LIME JUICE, per quart bottle,.....	25c
PERSIAN SHERBERT, per tin.....	25c
HIRE'S ROOM BEER, per bottle.....	25c
ROSS' BELFAST LIME JUICE CORDIAL, quart bottle.....	75c
MUNSTER'S LIME FRUIT JUICE—pints 40c, quarts.....	75c
ROSS' BELFAST RASPBERRY VINEGAR, quarts.....	75c
ROSS' WEST INDIA LIME JUICE, quarts.....	25c
BAIRD'S LEMON SQUASH, per bottle.....	25c
GINGER WINE, per bottle.....	25c
LEMONADE EXTRACT, per bottle.....	25c
THORPE'S RASPBERRY VINEGAR, per bottle, 25c and.....	50c
ROSE'S LIME JUICE, per bottle.....	25c
FRUIT SYRUPS, quart bottles.....	50c
EIFFEL TOWER LEMONADE, per tin.....	25c
B. C. CIDER, per bottle.....	25c

## DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Cash Grocers. 111 Government Street.

### SPECIALTY

Orange Syrup, per large bottle, 25c

## Box Calf Shoes for Men

JUST ARRIVED.

### THREE STYLES—ONE PRICE.

120 Pairs Men's Box Calf Shoes, lace and Blucher cut, double and single soles, all sizes, for ..... \$3.00

## McCandless, Bros. & Cathcart

35 JOHNSON STREET.

"Your Shoes will be right if you get them here."

## "What Do You Eat For Breakfast?"

B. & K'S ROLLED OATS, sack.....	35c
B. & K'S CANADIAN WHEAT FLAKES, packet.....	35c
B. & K'S NEMO, packet.....	10c
MEAT OF WHEAT, packet.....	20c
GERMEA, packet.....	30c
CREAM OF WHEAT, packet.....	25c

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LTD.  
PHONE 28. TRY THE OLD STORE JOHNSON ST.

## JACOBS BISCUITS

Just to hand a large shipment of Jacob's Irish Biscuits, consisting of

POLO	MILK CHOCOLATE
CINDERELLA WAFER	KIEL FINGER
THIN ARROWROOT	OATEN SHORTBREAD
MARIE	ETC., ETC.

Also a nice line of their famous cakes, namely  
OXFORD LUNCH BEATRICE BALMORAL  
in 6 and 10 lb. tins

## The West End Grocery Co.

Phone 88

TRY US 42 Government Street

Where all orders get Prompt Attention

## A Pure Drink

Owing to the Pasteur-Berkefeld system of purification adopted

## THORPE'S SODA WATER

—is the—

## Best Drink

—in—

## Victoria

Awards for excellence—Worlds Fair.

## SLOW PROGRESS MADE WITH SELECTION OF JURY

Another Special Venire May be  
Needed in Trial of  
Haywood

## PEREMPTORY CHALLENGES USED

Incident of Orchard Interview Is  
Passed with Report from  
Prosecuting Attorney

Boise, Idaho, May 18.—Prosecuting Attorney Koelsch today completed his investigation of the circumstances under which Harry Orchard, the principal witness for the state in the Steunenberg murder case, was interviewed and presented to the district court a report exonerating from the charge of improper motives all persons connected with the incident. He found that the only motive the newspaper men had in interviewing Orchard was to obtain news of him. In announcing the report, Judge Wood said that it called for no action, and directed that it be filed.

Progress toward the completion of a jury is being made by the suspending of peremptory challenges allotted by law to the state and the defence, if by no other means. Up to adjournment this afternoon, the state had used five of its ten challenges, and the defense four of its ten, so that there remain unexpired only eleven peremptory challenges left.

The special venire of 100 talesmen that reported in court last Monday was at the close of to-day's session reduced to 26 men, and it is predicted that another special venire must be called about Tuesday in order to complete the jury.

Today's proceedings showed a sharpening of the contest of opposing counsel. Difficulties will be fought out and left to the decision of the court.

The length of the trial will largely depend upon the scope of the evidence brought in by the prosecution. It is probable that the defence will reserve the opening address to the jurors until after all the evidence for the prosecution has been offered and the case for the states has been closed.

### EX-MINISTER CONGER DEAD

Pasadena, Cal., May 18.—E. H. Conger, former minister to China, died today at his home here.

### MANITOBA APPOINTMENTS

Winnipeg, Man., May 18.—Charles Dancer, C. E., was appointed today deputy minister of public works and chief engineer for the province.

### LOCKOUT IN BERLIN

Berlin, May 18.—The lockout of bricklayers and other employees of the building trades began here today, the attempts of the past few days to effect a compromise having proven fruitless. A committee representing the Berlin mercantile trades and manufacturers' society offered a compromise, which both sides were disposed to consider favorably, but it came too late to check the lockout, which had already been introduced. The proposal embraces the maintenance of the nine hour day, but provides for increased wages upon a ten hour contract.

### TRAINMEN'S BROTHERHOOD

Grand Master and Other Officers Re-Elected at Convention

Atlanta, Ga., May 18.—Grand Master P. H. Morrissey, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, was re-elected today to the head of the organization for two years, having already filled the office for 12 years. The other grand officers elected were: W. C. Lee, past grand master; T. R. Dodge, Val. Fitzpatrick, W. Newman and J. Murdoch, vice-grand masters; A. F. Whitney, of Eagle Grove, Iowa, was elected fifth vice-grand master, which office was created at the present convention. A. E. King was elected grand secretary-treasurer and D. L. Cease, of Phillipsburg, N. J., was re-appointed by Grand Master Morrissey, editor of the official organ of the order.

During the afternoon the trainmen were addressed by Samuel Connor, of the American Federation of Labor.

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# SUMMER TIME TABLE

## GORGE LINE

IN EFFECT SATURDAY, MAY 18TH

Through Cars Leave Terminal Every Twenty Minutes.

First Car Leaves Government Street .....	6.00 a.m.
First Car Leaves Gorge .....	6.20 a.m.
Last Car Leaves Government Street .....	11.20 p.m.
Last Car Leaves Gorge .....	11.40 p.m.

On Sunday Afternoons, Cars Will Run Every Ten Minutes.

**B. C. Electric Ry. Co., Ltd.****THE FAMILY GROCERY**

COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STREETS

ARMOUR'S PORK & BEANS, small tins, three for .....	25c
ARMOUR'S PORK & BEANS, large tins, each .....	15c
HEINZ'S PORK & BEANS, Tomato Sauce, tin .....	15c
SMALL WHITE BEANS, per lb. ....	5c
BAYO BEANS, per lb. ....	6c
LIMA BEANS, three lbs. ....	25c

Tel. 312. **W. O. WALLACE**, Family Grocer**WILSONS**  
MEN'S FURNISHERS**For the Holidays**

EVERY MAN desires to be well dressed. What is more comfortable, more dressy or more appropriate than one of our light Summer Suits—partially lined—leaving the wearer cool and comfortable. We have a splendid assortment in a number of exclusive designs in light tweeds and light homespuns, either double or single breasted at prices ranging from \$10.00 to \$20.00.

**WILSONS**  
83 GOVT ST VICTORIA, B.C.**Great Bargains Free**

TO ALL WHO USE

**WHITE SWAN SOAP**WRAPPERS EXCHANGED FOR PICTURES,  
BOOKS, JEWELERY, CROCKERY, ETC.

AT

**WHITE SWAN SOAP BAZAAR**  
82 DOUGLAS STREET, VICTORIA.**BEYOND INSPECTORS REACH**

License of Master of Lost Dakota Expired Two Weeks Ago

Capt. Emil Francke is now practically immune from discipline, should United States marine inspectors recommend punishment in connection with the wrecking of the Great Northern Liner Dakota. Capt. Francke's license as a master expired May 2.

United States Marine Inspectors Capt. Whitney and Turner had a leave of twelve days after the investigation to conclude their findings in time to discipline the Dakota's master. They state that the rush of office business has delayed work in the case. It was recently learned that the date for the expiration of the license had passed. The inspectors confirmed report to this effect yesterday and declared that their opportunity to discipline Capt. Francke, should they decide that he was culpable in connection with the wreck, will be to specify a certain length of time before he can be held over for any length of time.

Steamer Chilus Maru, a Japanese steamer, is now at Honolulu loading a cargo of machinery for sugar mills being transferred from Hawaii to Formosa by Japanese. The Japanese sugar refiners have ordered one million dollars worth of machinery for sugar mills for Formosa from the Honolulu Iron Works.

Asked as to the truth of rumors that Capt. Francke's license had expired, Capt. B. B. Whitney, of the local of-

## HUGHES CREW WINS IN FIRST REGATTA

Splendid Sport Furnished by  
James Bay Athletes Over  
Course on Saturday

Weather conditions were favorable for the first monthly regatta of the season of the James Bay Athlete Association which was held yesterday afternoon and some good sport resulted. Hughes crew won first after rowing the hard heat and most of another, a foul in one heat necessitating a row-over of about three quarters of the distance. The victorious crew showed splendid form, the men rowing together well in all except the heat that did not count, when they steered a most erratic course. The other members of the winning crew were Willie 3, Aaronson 2, and Jameson bow. The Times cup competed for by two junior crews was won by W. Kennedy's crew composed of F. Bayliss 3, C. Hall 2, and V. Gray bow. The races were rowed over the harbor course from Coffin Island to the club house.

The first heat brought out crews skippered by Gordon and Clarke. Gordon was the winner after a hard race which was not determined till the last two hundred yards. Clarke was leading at the soap works by a length, but Gordon pulled even eighth of a mile from home. Clarke went to pieces then, Gordon won by two and a half lengths.

Sheppard and Hughes opposed each other in the next heat and they had a hot argument. They came down the course abreast of each other, but both steering badly. When about 100 yards from the finish they became hopelessly entangled and had to come to a stop. They were required to row over but only negotiated about three quarters of the course, Hughes steered the better course this time and won by a narrow margin after the most exciting race of the day.

Belyea had an easy time of it with Nason in the next heat leading all the way and winning by about three and a half length. Belyea's crew pulled a steady even stroke and steered a good course.

The Times cup brought out crews stroked by Kennedy and Somers. They had a hard race which was not decided until the last 200 yards. They were rowing very evenly up to this point and then Kennedy's crew spurted. There was not much left in the other crew and Kennedy pulled away steadily, increasing his advantage to a lead of two and a half lengths at the finishing line.

Kennedy's crew will hold the cup for the year.

The semi-final of the big race between Gordon and Hughes produced a splendid race. Hughes led slightly all the way and the other crew was unable to pick up the difference. At the finish Hughes had a half a length of open water between his boat and his rival.

After giving Hughes and his worthy assistants time to rest up the final heat was called. They made a great race of it, but Hughes was the steadier and won. There was not much to choose between the most of the way and a hundred yards from the finish Belyea was only a half length behind. In the final sprint Hughes increased his lead by another length and there was open water between the boats at the end.

The races were witnessed by quite a number of enthusiasts from points of vantage about the harbor. The following is a summary of the results:

First heat—Won by Gordon stroke, Rotchfort, Brown Taylor bow; second Clarke stroke, Thompson, McCarthy, Redfern bow.

Second heat—Won by Hughes stroke, Willie, Aaronson, Jameson bow; second Sheppard stroke, Sweeney, Russell, Sears bow.

Third heat—Won by Belyea stroke, McCarter, Roys, Elworthy bow; second Nason stroke, Curtin Miles, Irving bow.

Fourth heat—Times cup, won by Kennedy stroke, Bayliss, Hall, Gray bow; second Sommers stroke, Hisscock, Jenkins, Todd bow.

Fifth heat—Semi-final, won by Hughes' crew; second Gordon's crew.

Sixth heat—Final, won by Hughes' crew; second Belyea's crew.

**IROQUOIS IN SERVICE**

Staunch Little Ferry Boat to Resume Summer Schedule

The staunch little steamer Iroquois, Capt. Sears left the ways yesterday after an overhauling which lasted some weeks, and she is now in splendid shape for the work on the summer schedule amongst the gulf islands. She will enter service at once. The first of a series of excursion trips will be made on Sunday, June 1st.

**THE SEALING PATROL**

United States Revenue Cutters Proceed to Bering Sea for Summer

The U. S. revenue cutters assigned to patrol duty this year in Bering Sea are leaving for the north earlier than during previous seasons. The U. S. S. Rush left yesterday. The patrol fleet this season will consist of three vessels, the Rush, Perry and Thetis. Capt. Munger, on the Perry, will be fleet commander, and Capt. Ainsworth will have charge of the Rush, and Capt. Henderson of the Thetis. The Rush sailed north yesterday and the Perry will follow tomorrow. The Thetis is due to sail from San Francisco today.

The German tramp steamer Tiberius which was recently ashore near Muroran, has been floated and is now at anchor at the Japanese coal port.

A steamship company is being promoted at Bellingham for the purpose of establishing a steamship service to Alaska from the sound port. It is expected to raise sufficient capital to build at least one vessel. Backers of the enterprise declare that sufficient money for that purpose has already been pledged. They say assurances of help from all shippers of Bellingham, Whatcom, Skagit and San Juan counties, who last year shipped goods valued at \$4,000,000, have been given and enough freight is expected to warrant a fortnightly service.

**TO PATROL FRASER**

Government Will Place Five Vessels in Service During Fishing Season

The government will institute a very thorough fisheries patrol service on the Fraser river this summer. It is planning to place 5 patrol steamers in commission between Mission bridge and the mouth of the river. These vessels will be in charge of efficient officers and will keep constantly on

the move among the fishing boats seeing that the fisheries regulations are strictly enforced. The Canadian government steamers Georgia and Swan the regular patrol steamers, will be in charge of the work assisted by tugs to be chartered for the season. The names of several vessels suitable and available for charter have already been submitted to the department.

**CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT LEGION**

Baltimore, Md., May 17.—R. B. Tippett, Baltimore, today was elected president at the annual convention of the Supreme Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion.

**PERSIAN DISORDERS**

Tehran, May 18.—Serious disorders have broken out at Tabriz, Kerman-shah. The mobs are under the leadership of the priests belonging to the local parishes who are endeavoring to obtain reforms in administrative offices of the cities mentioned.

**BUYING AIR LINE.**

Detroit, May 18.—It is stated here that the Wabash railway has completed arrangements to buy the Grand Trunk Air Line between Glencoe and Fort Erie, over which the Wabash has had running rights for several years.

**BRANDON MACHINE SHOPS.**

Brandon, May 18.—The contract has been let by the Canadian Pacific railway for the construction of the big machine shop which will be erected in Brandon this summer.

**CANADIAN ARPOINTED**

Toronto, May 18.—Professor A. M. Sprout, a native of Wentworth, Council and graduate of the Ontario agricultural College, has just been appointed to take charge of the agricultural work of the State of Georgia. A new agricultural college is being built at Athens in that state.

**GOVERNOR HUGHES HONORED.**

Washington, May 17.—Governor Charles H. Hughes, of New York, was today elected president of the new Northern Baptist convention, which was organized here today. This action was taken at the general meeting of the delegates of the general Baptist societies and other Baptist laymen.

**A WASHINGTON MYSTERY**

Washington, May 18.—Alexander Garland, the attaché of the Peruvian legation, who it is charged, was stabbed early Thursday morning by Charles A. Edwards, secretary of the Democratic congressional committee, has taken a turn for the worse. His physician refuses to give any specific information as to his patient, but it was stated to an Associated Press correspondent that while his condition was serious, he did not think he would die tonight.

**HIDDEN GREEK MINES**

Wharf Erected at Goose Bay and Other Work Done

The Hidden Creek copper mines, situated at Goose Bay, Observatory Inlet, will be shipping at the expiration of sixty days. This statement was made by J. T. Hills, one of the directors of the company, who returned from the mines on the steamer Prairie May.

The wharf which the company is erecting at Goose Bay is now about a third completed, and work is being done on the building of a wagon road from the beach to the mines, distant a mile and a quarter from tide water. The wharf now under construction will be used by steamers loading ore. An ore transportation system from the mines to storage bins on the wharf will be installed as soon as the wharf is finished.

**SAN FRANCISCO REFORM**

Mayor Schmitz' Agreement With Committee of Seven

San Francisco, May 18.—Notwithstanding the many extraordinary stories told about the scope and power of the committee of seven, it is now generally conceded that the administration of municipal affairs here is to some extent at least in its hands. In a written agreement Mayor Schmitz has bound himself, it is said, to carry out any request which this committee makes upon the representations of five leading commercial organizations, may make to him. The committee already has begun an investigation into the police department, and will gradually extend the scope of its actions to the works board, street department and other branches of city government. Its purpose is to make a thorough enquiry into conditions that exist in the various branches of the city government, and to make such changes in personnel and methods as shall be judged necessary.

**TOO MANY VANCOUVERS**

Washington City Proposing to Make Change in Name

Vancouver, Wash., May 18.—As the result of a new spirit that is springing up in this city, prominent business men are informally discussing the matter of changing the name of the city to New Columbia. The all important question has reached a state where it is likely to be formally acted upon by the Columbia club. In fact, it has been discussed informally among the board of governors, who are in favor of such action.

Vancouver, it is said, is misleading to easterners, and often results in a heavy loss in advertising.

"In the east," said a well known Vancouver citizen, "when you speak of Vancouver everyone thinks of Vancouver, B. C. They look at you in astonishment when you speak of Vancouver, Washington. It is not that they have not heard of this town, for they speak of the army post being located here, but get it confused with the other Vancouver."

I realize that to change the name of any city of Vancouver's size would be a tremendous undertaking, but in the end I believe it must mean much to this city. It would of course be opposed by a number who would see

**38 MILES FROM VICTORIA**

"Everything stands fairly high," remarked a prominent Victorian merchant yesterday. He went on to say that all California fruits were bringing an exceptional price. This was attributed, he thought, to the fact that it was so difficult for the merchants to obtain the produce of the southern Pacific states. There was a congestion of traffic on all the railway lines traversing those parts and consequently shipments were delayed and only came through at irregular intervals.

It was not thought that the unwritten law is no law," said the court.

"I beg to remind your Honor," said the suave attorney, "that when Newton discovered the law of gravitation it was wholly unwritten."

Nevertheless, the court was not swayed.

**APPLY TO**

THE PACIFIC COAST REALTY COMPANY, LIMITED

PHONE 1088 12 MacGregor Block, Opp. Driard Hotel, Victoria, B.C. PHONE 1088

**INDIANS WHO ADVANCE****TOWARDS CIVILIZATION**

Interesting People on Skeena River Amenable to Missionary Influence

The Indian village of Gitwak, which means "The People Among the Rabbits", 150 miles from the mouth of the Skeena river, the last evidence of heathenism are rapidly disappearing, the land is being cleared, the soil being tilled, live stock is appearing in the fields, and prosperous and happy civilization is the future of the redskins who dwell there.

The tribe is known as the Gitksians (people of the Skeena) and not many years ago its members were just as celebrated as any others of British Columbia for potlatches and all the practices of barbarism for which the northern aborigines have become noted.

The transformation has been effected through the teaching of Christianity, the principal teacher being the Rev. Alfred E. Price, who has been an Anglican missionary to Indians since 1885. Mr. Price, accompanied by his wife, is in the city, a guest at the Dominion hotel. He is here for the purpose of meeting his two sons, who are on their way out from England. One of the sons will return with his father to the mission, while the other will remain in Victoria to attend school.

Rev. Mr. Price says that of the 150 Indians who compose the settlement of the "People Among the Rabbits" there are only 25 who are under Christian instruction, and that the attitude of this small balance is most encouraging to him. The prosperity and contentment of the converted ones is having its influence on those who still adhere to their savage ideas of worship.

There is a line drawn through the village of Gitwak, the mission Indians living on one side of it and the unconverted on the other. No ill feeling exists between the two sections, nor are there many occurrences to disturb the peace of the community. The only trouble that does occur is due to whiskey that is sometimes left among the Indians by whitemen traveling through the country. Both sections of the settlement have their own by-laws according to the Indian act, and disorderly persons are haled before the council to which they are subject, and fined. The fines are generally paid, and if not the offender is taken by an Indian constable to Hazelton, 29 miles up the river, where the government agent or the magistrate gives him the option of paying the penalty in cash or prison servitude. If the fine is paid the amount is returned to the council against whose by-laws the offence was committed. On the Heathen side of the line the council is composed of the chiefs of the different clans, while on the Christian side it is elected by the people. Among the converted there are no chiefs, being understood by the Indians that when one in authority forsakes the traditions of the tribe he forfeits all right to chieftainship. The majority of the old chiefs have accepted Christianity, despite the fact that they are held in high esteem by the Indians.

Within  
a Few  
Days

We expect to have our well selected stock in place, which consists of all the latest and most perfectly manufactured lines of—  
Jewelry, Precious Stones of Every Description, and a Complete Assortment of Watches and Clocks

We solicit an inspection of our goods and a share of your patronage. Opening day will be announced in this space.

The J. M. Whitney Co.  
Diamond Merchants  
Jewellers and Silversmiths  
39 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

## Tourist Resorts

### GOLDSTREAM HOTEL

most beautifully located and most acceptable

### TOURIST RESORT

on Vancouver Island.

RENOVATED and refitted throughout. Tally-ho parties, picnics—private or public—arranged for by phone. The grounds are also being fitted up for all kinds of games in the most complete manner. Cuisine first-class and at most reasonable rates. Special rates may be arranged for weekly or monthly lodgers.

SHORE & IRVING, Props. (Late of Brandon, Man.)

### MOWERS

Garden Hose, Lawn Sprinklers, Mixed Paints, Hardware. Agents for the great Majestic Range.

### CHEAPSIDE

GEO.  
POWELL  
& CO.  
127 Gov't Street

Tel. 1353

### Japanese Fancy Goods

BEST STORE TO GET AN ORIENTAL SOUVENIR  
**THE MIKADO BAZAAR**

138 Government St.

Hotel Victoria Block

### JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

Just Arrived.—A large consignment of Heavy and Light Silks for ladies' summer dresses, and cotton crepe all shades, sold by the yard; Automobile Velvets, and Blouse Patterns all styles; also a great variety of Brassware.

61 Douglas Street, BALMORAL BLOCK. Victoria, B.C.

Have Your Roof Repaired by

### Newton And Greer SYSTEM

Waterproof, Fireproof, Mossproof. Full particulars and estimates free.

**Newton & Greer Paint Co.** Office 46 Yates St. Telephone 887

### NOW READY .....

The only accurate and reliable map of the new townsite at THE TERMINUS OF THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY ON KAIEN ISLAND.

has just been issued from The Colonist presses, and is for sale at the price of \$1.00.  
This Map has been compiled from actual surveys on the ground, and is the only reliable map of the waterways about Kai-en Island that can be procured.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT

**THE COLONIST OFFICE**

### VERY RARE LIQUEUR 20 Years Old SCOTCH WHISKY

Mellowed by Its Great Age

DISTILLERS CO., LTD., EDINBURGH

ALL DEALERS

### LONG BILL OF FARE FOR COUNCIL MEETING

Programme for Tomorrow Evening Includes Several Important Subjects

There is already an unusually long bill of fare for Monday night's meeting of the city council, much of which will be in the shape of reports from the streets, bridges and sewers committee. One portion of this committee's report that will likely open the way for considerable discussion is that referring back to the council the matter of a purchase of a croesing plant. The committee on Friday evening were not able to agree on any line of action, and hence the council as a whole is being asked to take the responsibility of doing so.

Another important item in this committee's report will be a clause recommending that the filling for the flats around the new C. P. R. hotel be secured in Spring Ridge and that if any additional filling is required it being taken from the pits at the Old Men's home. A number of street improvements will also be recommended, and Ald. Henderson has given notice providing for the undertaking of improvements that have passed the council as follows:

A permanent sidewalk of concrete on the north side of Johnson street in front of part of lot 1261, to be done by day labor and carried out under the provisions of the bylaw relating to permanent sidewalks. (This means that the property owners pay for the whole work.)

To grade, macadamize and lay permanent sidewalks of concrete on both sides, with boulevard, curb and gutter on Burdette avenue, from Blanchard street to Vancouver street.

To grade and macadamize McBride avenue, between Queen's avenue and Bay street, and that the said work be done by day labor and carried out under the provisions of the local improvement general bylaw and amendment thereto.

The same resolution also provides for the ratification of an agreement for grant of right-of-way for sewer by Louise Mary Boggs, which has been prepared by the city solicitors, and to pay to her the agreed consideration of \$150 out of the sewer rental and sewer tax fund.

The water commissioner and the city engineer will each report on works petitioned for, and their reports will be dealt with.

Several other matters will also come up, including Ald. Ross' resolution calling upon the E. & N. railway to open a crossing over Esquimalt street, Ald. Verrinder's bylaw for the appointment of a parks board and Ald. Hanna's bylaw to amend the Revenue bylaw by providing for levying licences on owners of private caravans, insurance agents whose companies do not pay licenses to the city, and drivers.

Even if nothing else turns up this should provide the aldermen with a good evening's work.

### COAL STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

Some Views Expressed by Manager of Crow's Nest.

Mr. G. G. S. Lindsey, general manager of the Crow's Nest Pass Co., Ltd., and president of the Western Coal Operators' Association when he arrived in Montreal from the West, had the following to say relative to the adjustment of the trouble with the miners:

"The settlement of the strike," he said, "pleases none of the operators. We were entitled to a uniform set of conditions and prices in this new competitive field, the same as they have in every competitive field in America, and we were told that at the present time such a basis of settlement could not even be considered and we are as far off as ever we were."

Continuing, Mr. Lindsey said the public at the outset created a great deal of difficulty through their unselfish anxiety to have the difficulty settled at once.

Mr. Lindsey intimated that owing to its expanding business and the necessity of securing money to provide for a largely increased production to take care of the growing necessities of the West the company would issue \$500,000 of new stock. The price would not be less than the last issue, \$250 a share of \$100.

### TO ENCOURAGE FRUITGROWING.

Number of Changes Made in R. A. and I. Society Prize List.

New Westminster, May 17.—A number of changes were made in the fruit division of the prize list of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society at a meeting of a number of fruitgrowers interested in the work of that organization held recently. The most important alteration made was that in the class devoted to the commercial exhibits. In the past size has counted much in this competition. Hereafter the prize will be awarded in such a way that quality and the number of varieties shown will count for more than mere size. This is being done with a view to giving the smaller fruitgrowers a chance to compete against the larger.

It was also decided to make arrangements for the cold storage of early fruits, such as cherries, strawberries, etc., in order that they might be exhibited at the fair. Some changes were made in the apple and pear divisions of the prize list. The prizes for the commercial display were arranged and set as follows: First, \$75; second, \$65; third, \$55; fourth, \$45; fifth, \$25; sixth, \$25.

Plans for sending a large touring car fitted up with an exhibit of the pick of fruit shown at the exhibition through the Northwest provinces as an advertisement of the fruitgrowing possibilities of this province were discussed, but no definite steps were taken in this regard. The matter is still under consideration.

### EXCHANGE OF TIMBER WITH AUSTRALASIA

Boston Dealer Suggests That Profitable Business Might Be Secured

Olaf Henderson, en route from Los Angeles to his home in Boston, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon from Seattle and leaves this evening for Vancouver.

Mr. Henderson has recently returned to Australia, where he has been spending the past year in the interests of his firm, which is engaged in the timber business in New England. Mr. Henderson, who, while in Vancouver will look into conditions there, believes that a profitable trade might be built up between British Columbia and Australia in the timber business, this country importing logwood, and other hard timber and exporting the softer woods of this country to the antipodes.

"I noticed that in these waters you suffer greatly from the termites which destroy the piles and other timbers which you use for the underpinning of your wharves. It must cost a considerable sum to renew these from year to year, not to mention the amount which is spent in croesing them and in other methods of protecting them from these insects."

"If the harder wood which grows abundantly in Australia and especially upon the west coast, were used here the life of such structures would be greatly increased, as termites do not affect them."

The firm with which Mr. Henderson is connected has found it necessary to look abroad for its future supplies of hard wood.

"While we have no fear of any shortage of hard woods for the next few years, still the constant drain on the areas in the southern states, whence we have drawn our supply, cannot continue indefinitely," he remarked.

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# The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

## The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city), the United Kingdom or the United States, at the following rates:

One year ..... \$5.00  
Three months ..... 1.25  
Six months ..... 2.50  
London Office, 90-93 Fleet Street.

### PLANT PESTS.

Last winter's exceptionally cold weather did a great deal of good towards reducing the number of fruit and other pests, but there is a good deal yet to be done. The tent caterpillars are in evidence, not quite as strongly as they were a year ago, but at the same time in altogether too great numbers. It is the duty of every one upon whose premises these tent caterpillars are, to see that they are destroyed. If we make a vigorous war upon all these pests this year, we will probably be able to get rid of them, if not now, at least very soon. There are other pests, some of them being in the form of grubs. Gardeners ought to be on the watch for these and exterminate them in every way; and when we say gardeners, we mean every person who has a garden. A grub may seem a harmless sort of thing, but it is not. It may look as if its sphere of movement was restricted, and so it is while it is a grub, but most of these creatures turn into something with wings and then they go everywhere. We urge that the people of Victoria and vicinity wage relentless war upon plant pests of every kind. If we do so, we can keep our trees and gardens comparatively clear of them.

### CRICKET

We have a letter from Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard in which he speaks of the desirability of encouraging boys to play cricket. Mr. Ard is ready to take the initiative in working along that line, and we hope he will receive the very hearty assistance of many people. There is no finer game in the world than cricket. It is not so spectacular as baseball, but it is a better game. It calls for skill, strength, agility and good temper, and perhaps the last is not the least valuable of the qualities which it develops. Cricket is essentially a "gentleman's game," by which we do not mean that it is a game for people of leisure and social standing only, but one that brings out the latent gentleness, which is in every boy's nature. If any boys read this article, we would like them to think over the word "gentlemanliness." It is made up of manliness and the word, "gentle," which does not mean weakness by any means. Manliness is developed by cricket. A fellow goes out to his wicket deliberately and without any fuss or applause. He stands there alone and plays the game. That is being a man. The work is not fast and furious; it is steady and self-controlled. There is no trickery, no taking of doubtful advantages, no attempt to "rattle" a player; but good, straight, honest work all the way through. This is the sort of thing that brings out the good that is in a fellow. Almost any one can stand up for a minute or two in a baseball game. He is nerved up to the highest pitch. But in cricket it is different. It takes nerve and steadiness.

We have some good cricketers in Victoria, and some good cricket, but not nearly enough of either. Let us have more of both. Mr. Ard suggests a boys' cricket league. This would be an excellent move. He also suggests that parts of the public parks be prepared for cricket and made available for the use of the boys. This is also a good suggestion. We add another, that the Park authorities might arrange so that the different clubs would have their own days to occupy the grounds. A cricket ground is an inexpensive affair, and there might well be two in both Beacon Hill Park and North Ward Park.

We hope that this matter will be taken up. Yesterday there were some interesting athletic competitions in the Central School grounds. It was a great pleasure to see the young athletes at work. Let us have more of this sort of thing. Let us teach the boys the importance of having sound minds in sound bodies. Let us teach them that clean and manly lives are best. There is no way in which this can be done better than on the cricket field.

### MONEY BY-LAWS

Mayor Morley does not like the present system on money by-laws. If he did, he would stand alone, except for the company of those people who like it because it enables them to prevent anything progressive from being done. One thing is always very certain. Those people who do not want anything done that will cost money are always out in force when a money-by-law is put before the ratepayers and the others usually treat the matter with indifference. This often proves an expensive piece of business. For example, the Victoria West school house will cost about fifty percent more than it would if the by-law had been carried when it was first submitted, and it would have carried if the ratepayers had turned out instead of leaving a few people to at-

tend to the matter, a sufficient number of whom were opposed to the project to defeat it.

We never could see the force of requiring that a money by-law should receive a three-fifths vote in order to carry. A majority rules in everything else, and it ought to in this. The Mayor thinks that there ought to be a majority of all the ratepayers against a by-law in order to defeat it, but this seems to be going too far in the other direction, because there are a number of ratepayers in every community, who are non-resident and unrepresented in the city. These people would, under the Mayor's proposal, be all counted in the affirmative; that is the dissenting element would have to overcome their numerical strength in order to defeat a by-law. This does not seem to us to be quite fair. All this is said on the supposition that the only wise way to determine whether or not an expenditure ought to be made with borrowed money is to leave it to the decision of the ratepayers upon real estate. This is one of the things that remain to be proved. There are cities in the world, where the ratepayer upon property has no more to say upon such subjects than the poll-tax payer, and it cannot be asserted with truth that in these places there is any greater extravagance than in cities where the ratepayers alone have a voice in such matters. We are not advocating the plan of leaving the decision of money by-laws to universal suffrage, but we say without the slightest hesitation that where this rule prevails there is no more municipal extravagance than in those places where only real estate owners have a right to say what shall be done.

### CAREFUL FARMING

In view of the cost of clearing land on Vancouver Island, it is of great importance that as much as possible should be made of it after it is cleared. Cleared land represents most of a farmer's capital stock; if any of it lies idle, just so much of his capital is non-remunerative. Throughout America we are extremely prodigal of land. In the United States the area devoted to tillage and pasture amounts to something like eight acres per head of the population; in Canada it is somewhat less. In France it is one acre per head. It may be objected that the United States and Canada are large exporters of farm and live stock produce, which is true enough, but at the same time both countries are large importers of the same classes of goods, so that if balance were struck the difference would not be as largely in favor of the exports as most of us would be inclined to think. France imports great quantities of farm produce, but she also exports great quantities, so that her position is not at all so very different from that of the United States and Canada. The secret of the less per capita cultivated area lies in the fact that French farmers are exceedingly careful cultivators.

By carelessness in the use of land both space and time are lost, and labor is often extended to poor purpose. The loss of area is much larger than is generally supposed. Fencing is one source of loss. In some places the practice is to fence the pastures and not the tillage fields, the fences being removed when the pastures are changed. In such places, and this is specially evident in the French portions of the Maritime Province, the land is cultivated almost up to the wagon tracks in the highway roads. This plan may not be everywhere feasible, but the use of wire fences is reducing the lost area to a minimum. It is also reducing the expense of maintaining fences.

An American writer once estimated that the cost of building and maintaining farm fences, most of which are unnecessary, was greater every year than the national debt of the United States at the time when the indebtedness of that country was at high water mark. The two common practice of failing to clear a field thoroughly is another source of loss. A few stumps which could be easily removed with a little powder, will often take a very large percentage off the tillable area of a field, as well as render the work of cultivation more difficult. The same is true, though to a smaller degree, of isolated rocks. If you spend a hundred dollars in clearing an acre that costs you in the first place fifty dollars and by leaving a few stumps reduce your tillage area twenty per cent, your land has really cost you at the rate of \$177.50. There is a great loss of area because of bushes, which are allowed to grow up after land has been cleared. As one drives out into the country around Victoria, it is a surprise to see how much land, that was very costly to clear, has been allowed to grow up after land.

Time is lost, and the results of much labor and expense also, in too many cases through lack of drainage. An impression prevails among some people that in a country, where the summers are dry, drainage is not only unnecessary, but may be injurious through making the land too dry. This is a mistake. There is only a certain amount of water that can be drained out of the soil, namely that which is not retained by capillary attraction. All other water in the soil is worse than useless, and if it can be got rid of so much the better. If drains were put in the land as closely as they could be together, they would not draw out one drop of water that capillary attraction could retain, that is they could not take away any that is needed for the development of plant life. Instead of draining leading to drought, as sometimes here it stated even nowadays, it is a safeguard against it, because it makes the land warmer, and in consequence the roots of plants pen-

## Disinfect Everywhere and Know It.

"HYDROCRESOL" is not an odorous disinfectant. It imparts a pleasant odor to the atmosphere; kills disease germs and purifies everything. Use it for the kennels, chicken-houses, sinks, and also try a little in your bath; a few drops in your toothwash, or use it in the proportions stated on the label, for bathing, cuts, etc. It has a universal use. Sold wholesale and retail by THOS. SHOTBOLT, PIONEER DRUGGIST, No. 69 JOHNSON ST., VICTORIA. 25c and 50c a bottle.

to decrease the number of Canadian subscribers and readers of the daily and periodical press and the magazines in the United States. We regret also the burden which is laid upon Canadian publishers by still further decreasing the small number of their subscribers in the United States. Generally speaking, the American press is a fine public-spirited institution, but to guard the public interest, it deserves an aggressive and energetic, but at the same time a well-balanced and honest. Its monthly magazines are as good as there are in the world, full of high-class matter, and some of them have literary flavor which will stand comparison with most European publications. And we cannot help regretting, as a distinct loss to the country that this fine agency for intercommunication between the two friendly nations should have its usefulness curtailed. The same holds good as respects the circulation of Canadian publications in the United States.—Toronto News.

to the proper use of little patches of ground that might otherwise lie idle, a farmer can very greatly improve his daily living by adding sundry small items to his bill of fare, which people in cities have to pay for at pretty good prices. One of the things, which assist in creating discontent among young people on the farm, is the absence of little delicacies. Of substantial foods there is always enough and to spare, but of the extras, which make so much difference, there is often a lack. This ought not to be, and need not be if due attention is paid to the utilization of small areas which yield nothing but weeds.

In brief, where land is expensive, it ought to be fully utilized. That is the only way to make farming pay. The time is coming when this will be better appreciated on Vancouver Island than it is today. This will be a country of small well-tilled farms, rather than one of extensive ranches, with acres of waste land upon them.

There has been plenty of rain on the West Coast, and there is a report that it has rained in Vancouver, but the latter seems hardly probable.

An Ottawa despatch announces that during the nine months ended March last this province received over 8,000 immigrants. British Columbia is so vast that a few thousands of people more or less are not noticed.

The Colonist acknowledges with thanks the invitation of the Officers and Directors of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition to be present on Saturday, June 1st, when the ceremony of breaking ground for the Exposition will take place.

The motor boat, which is to be stationed at Bamfield Creek, will apparently be a very good craft, and she ought to be capable of doing good service. Now if we could have wireless stations installed, and shippers in other parts of the world would see that their captains are provided with up-to-date charts, we would hear of fewer wrecks upon the Vancouver Island coast and fewer casualties when wrecks did occur.

A correspondent wishes us to stop using the word "tri-weekly" when what we mean is three times a week. Of course it is a mistake, but it is one that is almost warranted by usage.

The correct expression is alleged to be "ter-weekly," but we find no dictionary authority for it, whereas the dictionaries, or at least some of them, give tri-weekly as meaning both once in three weeks and three times in one week.

A correspondent writes us from North Gloster, England, to inform us that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his cabinet and the majority of the House of Commons are Socialists and anti-British. With some little knowledge of what Socialism is, it never would have occurred to us to put the British premier in that category. It would be an exceedingly sad thing if the great majority of the British people should decide to become anti-British, and yet that is the way they voted at the last election according to some very estimable individuals.

In case some readers might wish to join in singing the Japanese National Anthem, when Prince Fushimi comes to town, we give herewith the words. They are:

Kimi ga yo wa  
Chi yo ni, chi yo ni.  
Satare, ishi no  
Iwao to mirete  
Koko no muso mado.

The final word has an accent on the e. Rendered into English, the anthem is somewhat as follows:

Unto a thousand, yea to eight thou-

sand years

Be thine enlightened rule;

Until those rocks be moss-grown.

If you can't get the words right, just say eeey, meey, mine my, &c., and if you don't articulate better than most singers, even the Mikado himself would never known the difference.

The special features of today's Colonist are an article on Oak Bay Municipality, illustrated; our Victoria the Beautiful page, on which special attention is paid to the attractions of this locality to campers and there is another letter on the future of the city, in which its prospects in connection with the development of ocean transportation are set forth; a paper on British Columbia by E. W. Salt, who was named second in the Plumefest competition; a sketch of that distinguished Canadian, Sir Percy Girouard; a paper on the Alpine Club of Canada, whose work is confined to British Columbia; by Elizabeth Parker, secretary of the club; Sir Charles Tupper's notable review article on the Provincial Budget Building, which, so far as we are aware, has not been printed elsewhere in Canada; a paper on Garden Flowers from the London Times, and other matters, which the reader will discover by examining the twenty-six pages of this issue.

### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

Postal Rates.

The News cannot but regret that the tendency of the new postal rates will be

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST.

WEILER BROS.

HOME HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B.C.

# Ready for 24th?

ARE you prepared to receive your out-of-town friends this week? The holiday is almost here, and if you are not, you have but little time to make ready. How is your supply of Tableware? Aren't there some pieces of Silverware which you need to complete your "table?" Wouldn't you like a new Buffet, a Table, or some chairs? A new Rug or some new Curtains would brighten things a little.

Whatever your needs may be, remember that the best place to satisfactorily supply your wants is at this store. It is our business and our only business. Our undivided attention is given to the satisfactory furnishing of homes.

Customers may rely upon getting dependable merchandise here, because that is the only sort we sell. The services of men of many years of experience in home furnishing means much to you also.

### Plates for Use and Show Purposes

The largest collection of rich decorated plates in the city is now here. They represent the best ideas of the best china decorators and artistic designers in the world.

There are plates in every style of ornamentation and in every color scheme imaginable. Simple borders and elaborate designs of much detail. If you desire to make a wedding present of elegance you couldn't do better than choose a set of rich plates.

Useful—decorative.

### One of Our Go-Cart Values



RECLINING WHITNEY

Body is red, varnished, sides not upholstered; has mattress cushion; parasol is lace; gearing is all steel; four 12-inch rubber tire wheels; patent wheel fastener and foot brake; patent folding cross reach; dark green enamel finish and enamel push bar.

**\$17.10**

No "Charge" Orders

### Big Leeway in Choosing a Wedding Gift

If you come here to buy a wedding gift you are not shown a single piece at a single price and told in a domineering way that "that's the proper thing to buy."

Not at all.

Your wishes are met as to price, whether you wish to spend one dollar or a hundred.

The question of ware or make or style is left to your preference.

Will help you in choosing, with information on all details pertaining to any particular pieces you fancy.

### Make This Your Summer Furniture Store

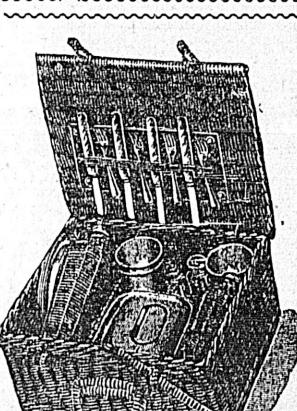


The new arrivals in Silver-mounted Oak-ware make a pleasing showing in the Silverware department.

The assortment comprises many acceptable styles in Biscuit Barrels, Butter Dishes, Salad Bowls and Servers, Liquor Frames, etc.

Butter Dishes at each up from ..... \$1.00  
Biscuit Barrels, at each up from ..... \$3.00  
Salad Bowls, at each up from ..... \$7.50  
Liquor Frames, at each up from ..... \$7.00

LAWN FURNITURE  
PORCH FURNITURE  
CAMP FURNITURE  
REFRIGERATORS  
GO-CARTS  
ICE CREAM FREEZERS  
SCREEN DOORS  
WINDOW SCREENS  
HAMMOCKS



For boating parties, auto parties, or picnics of any sort where you must take lunch along, here is an article which should appeal to you.

A hamper containing a complete outfit (less eatables of course, but room for such) knives, forks, plates, cups, pepper and salt, two large covered flasks, etc., etc., strongly made and a superior article. Two sizes at each—  
**\$10.00 and \$12.00**

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**ARRANGING DETAILS  
FOR JOINT CONCERT**

Outline of Event in Which Arion and Orpheus Club Will Participate

A few days ago E. H. Russell, conductor of the Arion Club, paid a visit to Tacoma, in order to confer with Mr. Middleton, conductor of the Orpheus Club and arrange the numbers for the programme to be rendered at the joint concert at the opera house on June 7th. The following numbers will be sung by the Tacoma Club: "I Know Not," "Media Vitae," "The Miller's Daughter," and "Idylle Mongolienne." None of these pieces have been heard in Victoria, and judging by the hard and constant practices which the club are having, it is safe to say that they will be in splendid form.

About thirty members intend to come over here, and in conjunction with the Arion Club, will render such well known male choruses as the Soldier's Chorus from Faust, the Pilgrim's Chorus from Tannhauser, the Belaughed by Sir Arthur Sullivan, and the Bacchus chorus from Mendelssohn's Antigone. A body of sixty voices, well trained, and under efficient conductors, singing such numbers as the above will be worth hearing, and everyone should make a note of the date of this concert.

The soloist of the evening will be Mrs. Tallman, of Spokane, who has been engaged to sing two solos. Mrs. Tallman will be better known to the musical people of Victoria as Miss Grace Helen Bradley, who on several occasions has sung to delighted audiences at the regular concerts of the Arion Club, and it is felt that the club's efforts in securing Mrs. Tallman for this concert will be appreciated by the public.

The Colonist in referring to her singing when here in 1901, said: "Miss Grace Helen Bradley last evening increased her hold on the more than favorable opinions of a Victoria audience. Her soprano, whilst powerful, loses nothing of its liquid sweetness. More though than strength and velvety tones are the interpretative powers, and by which each song is made to reveal itself in its own intrinsic meaning and purpose. Miss Bradley's enunciation is of crystal clearness and the pleasure of her singing was much enhanced by this very desirable quality."

The "Image of the Rose," an old favorite of the Arion Club, being one of the numbers sung at their first concert in this city, will be sung by the two clubs, Mr. Herbert J. Cave, of Vancouver, singing the humming accompaniment. Mr. Cave is an old member of the club, who since he has been living at Vancouver, has been working hard with his voice, and is a great favorite with the musical public of the Terminal City. His voice is a lyric tenor of wonderful sweetness and power, and as he has not been heard here for some time, it will be a great treat to hear him.

Then there are two numbers to be given by the newly formed orchestra under the leadership of Mr. B. J. Banty, and several of the choruses will be given with orchestral accompaniment. Tickets can be procured from any member of the Arion Club, or from the following stores, Hibben & Co., Challoner & Mitchell, and Wait's music store.

**NEW ACT A FARCE.**

So Declares the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council.

Vancouver, B. C., May 18.—At the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council discussion raged warm and loud around the new Dominion Industrial Disputes Act. This discussion was provoked by some mention of the action being taken by the management of the Marble Bay mines on Texada Island against the men who left their work in March last. A letter was also received from the Interior, in which it was stated that employers there were dismissing men from the saw mills, and importing other men. It was also said that longshoremen were being arrested in Montreal, at the same time that an attempt was made to prosecute men in British Columbia because they had the audacity to quit work when they wished to.

At Shawnigan Lake The Shawnigan Lake hotel, an ever popular institution with the summer tourist, has recently undergone a thorough renovation, and is now one of the brightest and most comfortable public houses in the beauty spots of the island. The outside of the hotel is now being painted. Mrs. A. Koenig, the proprietress, has made a study of the desires of the tourists, and is this season prepared to give all her guests the best of what they seek. For the past four weeks the hotel has been doing a regular summer business!

**CONSTIPATION**

**CLOGS**

**THE BOWELS**

No other cause produces so much sickness as constipation, and therefore it is dangerous to allow the bowels to become clogged up. Bad blood, dyspepsia, headaches, biliousness, boils, pimples, and piles, are all caused by constipation.

All of these troubles by the use of

**BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS,**

nature's remedy for all diseases of the stomach, bowels and blood. It acts on the bowels and promotes their free and regular action, curing constipation and all troubles which arise from it. It has been on the market for over thirty years you are not using a new and untried remedy. B.B.B. has cured thousands of others and will cure you. Mr. B. Woodcock, Nashwaak Bridge, N.S., writes: "For over two years my wife was troubled with constipation. She tried several physicians but could get no relief, but after taking three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters she was completely cured and is to-day in good health. My wife and I cannot speak too highly of B.B.B."

**HUNT FOR MURDERERS**

Chase in Northern Wilds Will Be Left Over for a Time

The hunt through the northern wilds for Simon Gun-a-Noot and Peter Hyamadan, the Indian fugitives, is to be suspended until such time as some definite information as to their whereabouts can be obtained. This has been decided on the report of Otway Wilkie, the constable, who has just returned from a chase which covered a period of nine months, and on the advice of R. E. Loring, Indian agent at Hazelton. Mr. Loring in a letter to Superintendent Hussey says that all reports of the fugitives having been seen since last July lack foundation. In fact, and have had no result other than that of sending constables on wild goose chases. Without some reliable information about the movements of the alleged murderers it is only a waste of money and energy for the police to continue the search. There is a reward of \$1,000 offered for the capture of the pair, and it is expected that this will induce some of the law-abiding Indians to locate the outlaws before the summer is over.

## Two-piece Outing Suits

All the hot weather aristocrats are here—

**Scotch Tweeds**

**Irish Homespuns**

**Fadeless Serges**

**English Flannels**

There is a harmony of colors—an elegance of tone—an exclusiveness of pattern—a perfection of fit—to Fit-Reform Summer Suits that make them inimitable

\$12.50, \$15, \$18, \$20.



134

## Fit-Reform

73 Government Street, Victoria

DAMAGE BY FIRE

Drayman Smith's Loss Through Blaze in His Stable

## BUSY SEASON EXPECTED IN CASSIAR DISTRICT

Men Go North to Superintend  
Mining and Trading Operations

Among the passengers who went north by the S. S. Princess May last night were J. W. Haskins and D. R. Irving. The latter goes up to take charge of the operations of the Berry Creek Hydraulic Mining Col., the former to establish a trading post at Holloway Bar, McDame Creek, for the North Canada Fur and Transportation Co., Ltd., and also to take charge of the operations of the Rosella Hydraulic Mining Co., and those to be undertaken by a Chicago syndicate. Haskins Mountain. J. H. Powers, who represents the Chicago capitalists concerned in the last named venture, will follow on the next steamer, if he can reach the city in time.

This will be a busy season on the head waters of the Stikine and Dease rivers. There will be eight trading posts in operation. In addition to that which Mr. Haskins is about to set up, there are two at Telegraph Creek, one belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, and the other to John Hyland, at the mouth of McDame Creek. The Hudson Bay Company has another post at Dease Lake the H. B. Co. and George Arnett each have a post, and at Liard Post the company and John Hyland are both represented. In addition to the work that will be carried on upon the two hydraulic properties mentioned and upon Haskins Mountain, there will be considerable placer mining by individual miners. About 200 pack horses will be engaged in transporting goods, and it is feared that they will not be enough. Altogether the outlook is very good for this north-eastern corner of the province.

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Derby Sweep

The subscription list for the local sweep is rapidly filling and by June 4 it is anticipated that the complete issue will be taken up. Sieve Gallon, after his dual victory in the Craven stakes and 2,000 guineas, occupies a very strong position as favorite, even money being the only basis of transactions.

It is not expected that a very large field will face the starter, which will be limited to about a dozen.

Sale of tickets for sweep will close on June 3.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Quakers, who lost membership for years, are now increasing number by 97,912 members and 1,352 preachers. Indiana is the strongest Quaker state, having 35,000.

Rev. Samuel McBride, district secretary Northern Baptist Home Mission society for New York and New Jersey, says that the pulpit committees for vacant churches want no more higher critics in their pulpits. "Their pastors hereafter must believe in the Old Book."

Mr. Marrow Much MISSED

His Flight Causes Many Complications in Brandon.

Bradon, Man., May 17.—The whereabouts of the missing J. F. Marrow, publicity manager, secretary of the winter fair board, secretary of the 20,000 club, secretary of the board of trade, assessment commissioner, is still a mystery, and the business men of the city are growing exceedingly alarmed. It is turning out that in addition to \$700 the proceeds of the 20,000 club's industrial show, he has at least \$1,000 to \$2,000 in notes among the business men of the city. Last night the civic standing committee met and discussed the whole situation, particularly the muddle in which the assessor left the rolls. It is feared that the court of revision, which is called for June 5, may be invalidated as a result of insufficient notice having been given to the taxpayers. It is said the whole assessment may have to be taken over again. Monday night's session of the council promised to be a warm one, as the whole question of the missing Marrow will be fought out. His position will be declared vacant and a new man appointed.

The Montreal Witness thinks that Great Britain may make the Jews of Palestine an autonomous state of some kind under its suzerainty, claiming that this right was obtained from the Sultan by Lord Palmerston.

Dr. Broughton of Atlanta raised on

a recent Sunday \$100,000 toward a fund of \$300,000 for the erection of a great Baptist tabernacle and institutional church.

The Deseret Evening News of Salt

HEADQUARTERS FOR DRESS GOODS

**Henry Young & Co.**

DENT'S  
GLOVES

## Shade Hats for the 24th

ON Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday we have great pleasure in inviting the ladies of Victoria, and our visitors to inspect our splendid display of shade hats. The largest and most fashionable assortment ever imported into Victoria; including elaborate promenade and garden hats; plain and fancy English straw hats; linen boating hats; English sailor hats and also the new English straw golf sailor.

**PRICES RANGE FROM 25c UP.**

**HENRY YOUNG & CO.**

DRESS GOODS, MILLINERS, DRESSMAKING, ETC.

WATCH OUR WINDOWS

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

## WANTED

Twenty  
Sewing Machine  
Hands

UNION WAGES  
EIGHT-HOUR DAY  
ELECTRIC POWER

APPLY—  
TURNER, BEETON & CO.  
LIMITED  
VICTORIA, B. C.

Good  
Business  
Chance

Good large store building with dwelling above, also warehouse, hay and wagon shed and stable with feed loft above.

Lot 87 x 90 feet, balance of lot fenced and in fruit trees.

A grocery business of \$4,500 per month has been done in this building and shows a good opening today.

Easily worth \$4,000. Price for thirty days

**\$3,000**

Terms half cash, balance to be arranged.

**Look Into This!**

**BOND & CLARK**

14 Trounce Avenue

**"RED JACKET"**

"So Easy to Fix"

**FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS**

Repairs are easily made, as a boy can do the work with a monkey wrench in a few minutes.

Expense is reduced as repairs can be made with less help, less tools, less outfit, and less time than any other pump.

Send for Catalogue and Prices to

**THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.**

LIMITED

VICTORIA, B.C., Agents, 32-34 Yates St.

Phone 59

**McPherson & Fullerton**

Brothers

962 GOVERNMENT STREET

Phone 278.

**BUSINESS PROPERTY**

Leased to pay 10 per cent. net on purchase price, in the centre of the city, on best business street. Price \$16,000.00, 1/2 cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 6 per cent.

Use telephone to Nanaimo.

**Building Lots FOR SALE**

HOUSES BUILT ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

**D. H. Bale**

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Elford St. Phone 1140

**ESTIMATES GIVEN ON HEATING PRICES ARE RIGHT!**

JOHN COLBERT - 4 Broad Street SOUTH OF FORT.

THE COLONIST LEADS FOR NEWS



## Victoria's Quality Store

## TEAS and COFFEE

QUAKER TEA, 3-lb. tins, per tin ..... \$1.50  
QUAKER TEA, 1-lb. packets, per packet ..... 50  
QUAKER TEA, 1/2-lb. packets, per packet ..... 25  
QUAKER COFFEE, roasted, 2-lb. tins, per tin 1.00  
QUAKER COFFEE, roasted, 1-lb. tins, per tin 50  
QUAKER COFFEE, ground, 2-lb. tins, per tin 1.00  
QUAKER COFFEE, ground, 1-lb. tins, per tin 50

## FELL &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone 94 The Quality Grocers 49 Fort Street  
PHONE ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

## British-American Trust Co., Ltd.

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B.C.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$100,000.00  
RESERVE ..... 10,000.00

We Act As Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Guardian, Receiver and Agent, take charge of Real and Personal Property.

INTEREST ALLOWED 4 0% INTEREST ALLOWED

Money Loaned on Approved Security

IF YOU ARE A

## TENDERFOOT

Or suffer from Sore, Tender, Tired, Aching, Sweating, Swollen Feet use

## 25c--BOWES' FOOT POWDER--25c

## CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist

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SOLICITS YOUR BUSINESS

## BUSINESS ACCOUNTS

carried on favorable terms.

## SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Interest added quarterly.

THOS. R. WHITLEY,  
Manager, VICTORIA B.C.

Total Assets, \$44,500,000.

Ranch in East Kootenay  
FOR SALE

## CRANBROOK DIVISION

620 acres, situated 10 miles from Fort Steele and 19 miles from the Fort Steele railway junction; 3 miles from Kootenay River by the main wagon road. Railway is chartered and surveyed through the property, from the main line of the C. P. R. to the Crow's Nest branch.

\$18,000 has been spent on the property in the last four years. It is all well fenced, mostly with wire, and contains 11 miles of fencing in all; 150 acres are in timothy and clover; 400 acres are lightly timbered and affords good pasture; 5 acres are in gardens; 30 acres are fairly well timbered; 35 acres on mountain side excellent for fruit.

Nine-roomed house, four years old, frame, plastered, cost \$3,500.  
Four-roomed house for men (log), cost ..... 500

Three log stables, shingled, each \$300, cost ..... 900

Tool house and carpenter's shop, cost ..... 200

Implement shed and three hay barns, with shingled roof, and track for hay fork, cost ..... 600

Three streams of constantly running (never freezing) water run through the property, of which the water records have been procured by the owner. Water to the house supplied by a water-wheel. All buildings are painted and in first-class repair.

The stock and implements to go with the property are: Three heavy draught horses, 1 driving horse, 1 pony, 4 cows, 2 heifers (well bred), 1 thoroughbred bull, 3 or 4 dozen chickens, 1 phaeton, 1 buckboard, 1 steel hay-bailing machine, 2 mowers, 2 horse rakes, 3 plows, 1 cutter, 2 Bain wagons with boxes, stock and hay racks, 2 sets Bain sledges, 1 fanning mill, 1 stamping machine; and a quantity of large rope, steel cable, blocks, cant-hooks, hay forks, agricultural, carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools.

This is an ideal place for stock raising and fruit-growing, and the opportunity to acquire it should not be missed.

The Price is \$27,500 Cash

APPLY TO

## J. T. L. MEYER

P. O. Box 224. 32 Langley Street. Phone A1430

In the matter of the estate of Mary Ann Carlow, deceased:  
Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the estate of the deceased are required on or before the 10th day of May 1907, to send in particulars of their claims duly verified to the undersigned:

Dated this 18th April 1907.

GEORGE A. MORPHY  
Solicitor for the executor.

Use telephone to New Westminster.

## Typewriters Rented Sold Repaired

A. M. JONES

88 Johnson Street Phone A1267

Amherst shoes for men who work.

## Schools Re-open

All the schools that have been closed on account of infectious disease will be re-opened tomorrow, danger of further spread of sickness being over.

## St. John's Junior Guild

The regular weekly meeting of St. John's Junior Guild has been postponed from Monday, 20th inst., to the 27th inst., at the usual hour.

## A Favorite of Fortune

It will be of interest to the many friends of W. G. Trethewey, a former Vancouverite, to hear of his further good fortune. It is reported that he has sold one-eighth of his interest in the Coriajas mines for \$300,000.

## Funeral of Mrs. Learnmouth

The funeral of the late Mrs. Grace Learnmouth, who died on the 17th, will take place from the residence of her son, 127 North Park, at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Rev. V. Joseph McCoy will conduct the services.

## Fifth Regiment Firing Practice

All members of the regiment are reminded that the rifle range is now open for shooting every evening, commencing Monday at 6 p.m. sharp. The usual arrangement will be in force, namely, 200 yards only on Mondays, 500 on Tuesdays, 600 on Wednesdays. The usual charge of 10 cents will be made for marksmen.

## The Silica Company

George H. Bradbury arrived in the city last evening from the works of the Silica Brick & Lime company, where he is busily engaged installing the plant, all of which is now on the ground. The plant will be in shape for operation in the course of a couple of weeks.

## Last Rites

The funeral of the late Alice Bellberry took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, corner of Vancouver and Franklin street, at 2.15 o'clock. Services were conducted by the Rev. Canon Beannards at the residence and grave. There was a large attendance of friends.

## Builders' Exchange Proposed.

The Builders' Association has called a meeting for Tuesday evening next. Among the questions discussed will be the changing of the association into a Builders' Exchange hitherto it has been for general contractors only, now it is the intention to make open for any general builder.

## Awarded a Fellowship

Aaron Perry, of the Victoria College staff, has recently received notice that he has been awarded a fellowship in the English department of Chicago University. Mr. Perry has already taken one year in his Ph. D. work in English literature, having in 1903 taken the M.A. degree at Yale. He has yet to decide whether he shall give up his work in the west for a student life at the great university.

## Another Old Resident Dead

Andrew Vigilus died yesterday morning at the family residence, corner of Blanchard and Pioneer streets. Deceased was a native of Germany and had lived in Victoria for many years, having been for part of the time proprietor of a barber shop. His wife, a daughter and two brothers survive him. The funeral will take place from the Hanna parlors tomorrow at 11 a.m.

## Timber for Panama

Timber for piling is now being taken from Canadian territory in the Boundary Bay district for shipment to Panama for use in the construction of the big canal. Provincial Timber Officer Murray has just returned to Vancouver from a three days' inspection of the district for the purpose of seeing that the export duty of one cent a foot was being enforced. He found the piling was being taken out to Blaine, where three ships are being loaded for Panama.

## Conditions in Upper Country

Hon. E. G. Prior returned to Victoria last evening from Vancouver and the upper country, where he has spent the last fortnight. He went as far east as Pentiction. Everywhere he found the communities flourishing and anticipating a very good season. Settlers are pouring into the upper country by the hundreds, and there is great activity in real estate, both farm and timber deals. During the winter a large number of cattle were lost owing to the exceptionally cold weather and the lack of fodder, but the settlers will not be at all crippled thereby.

## He was accompanied by his niece,

Miss Gladys Perry.

## Biological Station

With reference to the marine biological station to be established near Departure Bay this summer, as announced in an Ottawa dispatch, published yesterday, Rev. E. G. Taylor, fishery inspector, is now in Ottawa. It is reported he will be given charge of the station, which will be equipped for the study of the fauna of the ocean. Professor Prince, chairman of the fisheries commission, who was in Victoria for several months last summer, is expected to arrive at the Departure Bay depot for biological study soon after its establishment, and will spend some time there engaged in the study of the fishes, shellfish and other marine life of this part of the world.

## Conditions at Prince Rupert

A number of officials of the United Supply & Contracting company returned from Prince Rupert on the last trip south of the steamer Princess May, the trip north having been to arrange matters after the death of E. G. Russell, manager of the concern. In the party were George Carruthers, son of James Carruthers, of the Kelly-Carruthers company; Thomas Dunn, purchasing agent of the United Supply company; J. B. Campbell, of the company; and E. J. McGeeley. They report that there is little probability of the townsite of Prince Rupert being put on the market this summer. The work of clearing is still going ahead, but with no great rush. The telephone line between Prince Rupert and Alert-dee, on the Skeena river, will soon be in operation, only five more miles having to be built. This will give connections with the Dominion government line.

## The Price is \$27,500 Cash

APPLY TO

## J. T. L. MEYER

P. O. Box 224. 32 Langley Street. Phone A1430

Death of W. R. McIntosh  
Death occurred in the city yesterday morning of William R. McIntosh at his family residence, 212-2 Parry street. Deceased was 46 years of age and a native of Forfarshire, Scotland. He leaves a wife and four children. The funeral will take place from the Hanna undertaking parlors at 4.30 p.m. tomorrow under the auspices of the I. O. O. F. Rev. W. L. Clay will officiate.

## G. T. P. Purchasing Agent

G. A. McNicholl, the new purchasing agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific has returned to Vancouver from Buffalo, where he went in charge of the remains of the late E. G. Russell the former purchasing agent of the company. Mr. McNicholl has opened an office in Vancouver and will make it his headquarters for the purchase of supplies for the present.

## Cafe Formally Opened

What will no doubt prove a very welcome adjunct to the rooms of the Victoria Tourist and Development Association has been formally opened in the shape of cosy coffee and ice-cream parlors under the proprietorship of H. S. Selb, and under the management of Mrs. Coldwell. Yesterday during the afternoon and evening an orchestra was in attendance and the patronage extended was most gratifying to those interested in the venture.

## A Legal Change

The Vancouver-News-Advertiser in its issue of yesterday says: "We are informed that Mr. Reid is retiring from the legal firm of Cowan & Reid, and will join Bowser and Wallbridge. It is stated that Mr. Reid's retirement from his present firm is caused by Mr. Cowan's view that it would be desirable that the firm should act for the Great Northern Railway while he was City Solicitor, having regard to the relations of the City and Rail-

way."

## The Late Mr. Pollexfen

The melancholy circumstances connected with the death of E. H. Pollexfen have called forth many expressions of regret from those who have been acquainted with the deceased since his arrival in British Columbia with H. J. Walton, in 1889. Mr. Pollexfen was not as has been stated an American, but an Englishman, having been born in London. His family was well known and respected, belonging to Egremont, Cheshire. The deceased like many young Englishmen who come to this continent experienced many ups and downs, but for the past four years has been steadily employed as accountant at the mines at Bullion, Cariboo, for which place he was expected to leave on Monday last.

## The Northern Survey

A. P. Ratz, the Dominion official in charge of the Alaska boundary survey, accompanied by Messrs. Green and Mussell and party of fifteen, will go north on the Princess May tonight. The vessel will make a special call at Juan de Fuca to land the party and the trip up the Taku river will be made in boats and canoes. The survey was commenced in 1904, and Mr. Ratz expects that it will be completed in about two more years. He finds that the wet summers in Alaska retard the work very much. Mr. Ratz will be accompanied by Mr. Moreau, who represents the American Survey. The party expects to be back in about five months' time. The boundary is delineated by what are known as Brown's monuments, conical in shape and about three feet high.

## Bird Will Be Mounted

A cock bird, which was imported with the several lots of black game and capercaille by the Fish and Game clubs of Vancouver and Victoria, came to grief about a week ago. The event occurred at a point on the E. & N. railway line, in the neighborhood of Duncan. A sportsman wandering along the track flushed a bird which, at first, he could not place. It rose, apparently somewhat frightened, struck a telegraph wire and fell to the earth, dead. An examination showed that it was one of the recent importations. It had been sent to Victoria and, after being mounted, will be placed on exhibition in the windows of Pitcher & Lenfeston, John street, for the purpose of allowing local disciples of Nimrod to note the peculiarities of the new species of game birds, a variety of which, though peculiar to the Old Country, promises to flourish in British Columbia.

## Interesting Law Point

Although an extra-provincial and unregistered company may not carry on business in British Columbia without a license being made an offence, I find there is no similar provision barring the suits of such a company to recover upon a claim such as this." This is the effect of an important decision handed down at Vancouver by Chief Justice Hunter in favor of the DeLaval Cream Separator and against Mr. Walworth upon notes given in payment of goods. The defendant raised the point that as this is an extra-provincial company and unregistered, the claim was void. But the Chief Justice, while in a lengthy judgment agrees that it is an offence for such an unregistered company to carry on its business in this province, there is a grave omission in the act, there being no provision to bar such a company's suits to recover. He therefore gives them the judgment and costs.

## WEST COAST LOGGING

Operator Suggests Plan of Towing Logs From Copper Island

J. W. Benson, who conducts a logging camp at the north of Copper island on the west coast, is in the city, looking for a market and will endeavor to convince the mill men that logs can be safely and profitably towed to Victoria from the point where his outfit is located. If the venture should be undertaken and should prove successful it will open a new source of supply for the local lumber industries.

Up to the present no logs have reached Victoria from points on the west coast further away than San Juan inlet which is not half the distance that Copper island is from this port, while trips to and from the latter place necessitated the rounding of Cape Beale, where the water becomes exceedingly rough at times. The difficulty and risk of this has always appeared too much for the lumber manufacturers. Mr. Benson feels quite certain, however, that during the mild weather logs could be towed from his camp to Victoria without any more risk than is attached to a tow from San Juan. He has had four men at work on his limits for some time, and has now 120,000 feet on hand which he wishes to dispose of.

Phone 188 Royal Dairy, for fresh Ice Cream every day. Delivered in brick or otherwise.

Stoves and ranges at Cheapside.

## BLouses

We have opened up another lot of Fine Muslin Blouses, in all sizes, and at moderate prices; also—

New Corsets  
New Hosiery  
New Cotton Underwear

G. A. RICHARDSON & CO.

Victoria House

82 Yates Street

## A Large Shipment of Fine Shoes for Men Just In

THE HARTT SHOE

Six different leathers—six. Come in and price them.

Lots of LADIES' WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS

Paterson Shoe Co.

70 Government Street

## Beautiful Cut Glass

Our new assortment of Cut Glass has arrived, and for beauty and design these articles surpass anything we have yet received. Decanters, Water Bottles, Nappies, Knife Rests, Vases, etc., of the latest design, are offered at reasonable prices; and we cordially invite you to come and see these handsome goods, which are admirably suited for

## Wedding Presents

C. E. REDFERN

Phone 1

**CLAY'S**  
Confectionery  
And Tearooms  
**AFTERNOON TEA**  
A SPECIALTY  
Ice Cream Parlors  
NOW OPEN

Afternoon tea parties, outing and picnic parties supplied on short notice.  
Fancy Cakes and Choice Confections of all kinds constantly kept in stock.  
All orders delivered.

Phone 101 or order at  
39 FORT STREET

**THE REAL THING**  
(Made at home)  
Teague's Compound Extract of  
**SARSAPARILLA**  
THE TRUE BLOOD PURIFIER  
Absolutely free from alcohol, Roots  
and herbs its only components.

**THE B.C. DRUG STORE**  
27 JOHNSON ST. PHONE 356.  
J. TEAGUE

**Adelina Patti Cream**  
REMOVES WRINKLES  
FOR SALE AT

Mrs. Kosche, 55 Douglas St

**Dahlias**  
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Choice English Varieties

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SEEDSMEN AND NURSERYMEN  
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**HEARD'S**  
TRUSSES FOR RUPTURE  
Office over Nolte  
37 FORT STREET

**SELF CURE NO FICTION!**  
**MARVEL UPON MARVEL!**  
NO SUFFERER  
NEED NOW DESPAIR,  
but without naming a doctor's bill or falling into  
the deep ditch of quackery, may safely speedily  
and economically cure himself without the know-  
ledge of a second party. By the introduction of  
**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY**  
**TERAPION**

a complete revolution has been wrought in this de-  
partment of medical science, whilst thousands have  
been restored to health and happiness who for  
years previously had been merely dragging out a  
miserable existence.

**TERAPION No. 1**—A Sovereign  
Remedy for discharges from the urinary  
organs, supressing injections, the use of which  
does irreparable harm by laying the foundation  
of stricture and calculous disease.

**TERAPION No. 2**—A Sovereign  
Remedy for primary and secondary skin  
eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the  
joints, and all those complaints which mercury  
and sarsaparilla are popularly claimed to  
cure.

**TERAPION No. 3**—A Sovereign  
Remedy for debility, nervousness, palpitation  
of the heart, rheumatism, neuralgia, and insom-  
nia, and all those complaints which mercury  
and sarsaparilla are popularly claimed to  
cure.

**TERAPION** is sold by Principal Chemists  
throughout the world. Price England 2/- & 4/- In ordering, state which of the three  
numbers required, and observe that the word  
"TERAPION" appears on British Government  
Stamp. This stamp is affixed to every  
package by order of His Majesty's Hon.  
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Wholesale by Henderson Bros., Ltd.  
Victoria, B. C.

**FOR SALE**  
THE "EYRIE"

"Ideal" bungalow cottage, with magni-  
ficent view of Mount Baker and  
Olympian Range; highest part of  
town; about 7-8 acre of land; 7-room  
house. \$9,000. Phone A449.

**PROSPECTORS**  
SHOULD GO TO

**STEWART**  
Portland Canal

The newest and most promising prospect-  
ing field in British Columbia. Only 4  
days from Victoria. Send for pamphlet.  
Come and see our specimens.

**STEWART LAND CO., LTD.**  
P. O. BOX 480,  
16 Board of Trade, Victoria

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly  
recommended by the medical profession as  
a safeguard against infectious diseases.

**CAPITAL** PLANING AND SAW MILLS  
COMPANY

ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS. VICTORIA, B. C.  
DOORS, SASHES AND WOODWORK OF ALL KINDS AND DESIGNS.  
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Moldings, etc.

**LEMON, GONNISON & COMPANY**

P. O. BOX 603.

Use telephone to Ladymouth.

Use telephone to Chilliwack.

## Meat of Wheat

The Germ of the grain.

A New Breakfast Food.

EASILY COOKED  
EASILY DIGESTED

20c per Packet

**WM. B. HALL**

Tel. 917. 89 Douglas St.

## Let Us Handle Your Fire In- surance, and Save You Money

Our companies are outside the  
combine and have been doing  
business in Canada over 47  
years.

For rates apply to

**Duck & Johnston**  
83 JOHNSON STREET

## DAHLIAS

and all kinds of bedding out plants, get  
our price list. We deliver all over the  
city, and ship anywhere, come to green-  
houses and select what you want.

**FAIRVIEW GREENHOUSES**  
Esquimalt road; phone 219—Store 76 Gov-  
ernment street. Phone 1260.

## 100 ACRES

Small clearing

\$1000

## COTTAGE

5 rooms, modern  
conveniences

\$1100

## Heisterman & Co.

75 Government Street

## "SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

### Sensible Gifts

in Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc.,  
make pleasing and serviceable  
gifts. If they bear the trade mark

## 1847 ROGERS BROS.

they are the best that money and  
long experience can produce.

In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Tu-  
reens, etc., ask for the goods of

**MERIDEN BRITA CO.**

## LAND REGISTRY ACT

In the matter of an application for a  
Duplicate Certificate of Title to Lot 5,  
Block III, Viewfield Farm, Esquimalt  
District.

Notice is hereby given that it is my inten-  
tion at the expiration of one month from  
the first publication hereof, to issue a Du-  
plicate Certificate of Title to above land,  
issued to William Fitzherbert Bullen, on the  
16th day of July, 1859, and numbered  
8031a.

S. Y. WOOTTON,  
Registrar-General,  
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this  
20th day of April, 1907.

## Kendall's Spavin Cure

Here is just the case  
out of which Kendall's

Spavin Remedy was  
made.

"This is to testify to  
the value of Kendall's

Spavin Remedy, and  
Liniment for general  
use. I used it for  
Spavine on a colt two

years ago, and found it a complete cure."

Wm. J. Kendall, Esnos Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

Save your horse with Kendall's—the  
sure cure for all Bony Growths, Swellings  
and Lameness. \$1 a bottle—6 for 5. Our  
great book—"Treatise on the Horse"—  
free from dealers or

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Esnos Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly  
recommended by the medical profession as  
a safeguard against infectious diseases.

**CAPITAL** PLANING AND SAW MILLS  
COMPANY

ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS. VICTORIA, B. C.

DOORS, SASHES AND WOODWORK OF ALL KINDS AND DESIGNS.

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Moldings, etc.

**LEMON, GONNISON & COMPANY**

PHONE 77.

Use telephone to Ladymouth.

Use telephone to Chilliwack.

## WILL ARRANGE FOR FORTHCOMING CAMP

Meeting of Fifth Regiment Offi-  
cers Called for Wednesday  
Evening Next

It has been decided that a meeting  
will be held between Lieut.-Col. Hall,  
commanding the Fifth Regiment, and  
the secretaries of the different organiza-  
tions in connection with that corps  
for the purpose of discussing ar-  
rangements for the forthcoming camp.  
This will take place on the evening of  
Wednesday the 22nd inst., at the Drill Hall.

The militia will march to the plains  
of Macaulay on the 10th of June.  
There the members will be expected  
to make their head-quarters for the  
succeeding fifteen or sixteen days.  
The entire period will be taken up in  
drill and general military instruction,  
interspersed judiciously with enter-  
tainment, and finishing with an in-  
spection by an official sent for the  
purpose, from Ottawa.

The conference referred to is prin-  
cipally for the purpose of taking the details into  
consideration. Then will be decided the  
best method of conducting the inter-  
course of the camp which em-  
braces the training, the maintaining  
of discipline, etc. As may be judged,  
it is of the utmost importance that  
an informed should be present.

Following are the weekly regimental  
orders:

The attention of all ranks is called to  
G. O. 53, April 1907, increasing the es-  
tablishment, which provides for 1  
Signalling Sergeant, and 2 Gunners  
additional.

In accordance with G. O. 57, April  
1907, the "5th British Columbian" regi-  
ment is ordered to train in Camp at  
Esquimalt, commencing June 10th,

Men before being recommended for  
promotion as Signalling-Sergeant,  
will be required to pass the test laid  
down in M. O. 110, para. 8, May, 1906.  
O. C. companies having men desirous  
to take this test, will hand in their  
names at office when necessary ar-  
rangements will be made.

The following extract from D. O. 35,  
May, 1907, para. 2, is published for  
further information:

"The following Officer is authorized  
to join the Royal School of Artillery at Esquimalt for a short course of  
instruction from this date, includ-  
ing a week's leave: Lieut. W. A. Irving, 5th Regt. C. A."

Lieut. Percival T. Stern of the 4th  
V. B. Royal Engineers, London, Eng-  
land, is hurriedly attached to the 5th  
Regiment until further orders.

The following men having been  
granted their discharge are struck off  
the strength of the Regiment: No. 316  
Gunner A. Solomon; 317, Gunn. G. L.

The following man having been  
deprived for so long of the pleasure  
of using the targets, it is expected  
that from now on the range will be  
constantly occupied by enthusiasts.

Company drills will be discontinued  
from this date, to enable all ranks to  
perform their annual firing practice.  
Dress—Underdress uniform.

The Officer Commanding has been  
pleased to approve the following pro-  
motion in the Band: To be Acting  
Corporal, No. 303, Gunn. Jos. Ball.  
By order,

(Signed) W. RIDGWAY-WILSON,  
Captain.

Adjutant, 5th Regt. C. A.  
Yesterday the Clover Point rifle  
range was thrown open for the first  
time this season. For the past month  
or so workmen have been engaged in  
installing a new background, an im-  
provement much needed in order to  
insure the best results on the part of  
those engaged in competitions. Owing  
to the fact that members of the Fifth  
Regiment Rifle Association have been  
deprived for so long of the pleasure  
of using the targets, it is expected  
that from now on the range will be  
constantly occupied by enthusiasts.

Those belonging to the local mil-  
itia, who wish to qualify for the  
efficiency pay must do their class firing  
as soon as possible. Their scores must  
be in the hands of the authorities be-  
fore the close of the annual camp,  
which may be expected to occur  
sometime towards the end of the  
month of June. It is pointed out,  
however, that they will have little  
time to shoot during the period the  
regiment is in camp. Then they will  
be required to attend to their military  
duties. Therefore it is necessary for  
those who are at all desirous of se-  
curing the necessary qualification for  
the pay mentioned to do their shooting  
between now and camp, or the  
convenience of these militiamen, will be  
understood.

Therefore, while they do not find fault with  
the gentlemen who have the catch  
refusal, it is their desire to give the  
strongest thanks to those who appreciate the  
sport to allow Langford Lake to go un-  
touched for at least one or two years.

At the end of that period, the time  
which is considered necessary for  
their acclimation and their prepara-  
tion will have expired, and then, all  
devotees of the rod and line will be  
able, without undergoing the possi-  
bility of permanently injuring the  
sport, to introduce some welcome variety  
to their fun by catching a few of  
the renowned eastern Black Bass, in  
that water in one day.

In one sense this statement is  
gratifying to local Waltons. They know  
that their effort has been crowned with success and that, in a  
comparatively short time, the fish  
will have become so plentiful as to  
make it perfectly legitimate sport.

It is considered doubtful, however,  
whether there has been a sufficient lapse  
of time to render it proper to catch  
these black bass. It is pointed out  
that there is a strong probability that  
they have not yet had an opportunity to  
increase their numbers to such an extent  
that their depletion by outside influences would be without serious  
effect. Those who wish to be on  
the safe side, therefore, incline to the  
belief that it would be well for sports-  
men to permit them to remain un-  
moled yet a little longer. There-  
fore, while they do not find fault with  
the gentlemen who have the catch  
refusal, it is their desire to give the  
strongest thanks to those who appreciate the  
sport to allow Langford Lake to go un-  
touched for at least one or two years.

At the end of that period, the time  
which is considered necessary for  
their acclimation and their prepara-  
tion will have expired, and then, all  
devotees of the rod and line will be  
able, without undergoing the possi-  
bility of permanently injuring the  
sport, to introduce some welcome variety  
to their fun by catching a few of  
the renowned eastern Black Bass, in  
that water in one day.

Some years ago a number of en-  
thusiastic local disciples of Isaac  
Walton imported from the east a  
quantity of the fry of the Black Bass  
which are found in the majority of  
the lakes of eastern Canada. They  
brought it here for the purpose of  
stocking Langford lake which, al-  
though a large body of water, was  
known to be absolutely without fish  
of any kind. By the exercise of en-  
terprise and judgment they were  
successful in landing the fry safely  
and placing it without mishap.

Since that time nothing has been  
done to venture. There have been  
vague rumors from time to time to  
the effect that the black bass were  
thriving and that it would not be long  
before the fishermen of Victoria and  
vicinity would be able to enjoy the  
best of sport on Langford lake. Until  
recently, however, nothing definite  
was heard. Now comes the statement  
that some sportsmen have captured  
as many as twenty bass from that  
water in one day.

In one sense this statement is  
gratifying to local Waltons. They know  
that their effort has been crowned with success and that, in a  
comparatively short time, the fish  
will have become so plentiful as to  
make it perfectly legitimate sport.

&lt;p

## Educational!

## University School

FOR BOYS

OAK BAY AVENUE, VICTORIA, B. C.  
Day and Boarding SchoolExcellent accommodation for boarders;  
Chemical Laboratory, Workshop, Manual  
Training, Gymnastics, Boxing, Football,  
Swimming, etc., included in the fees.

School re-opens Monday, April 30th,

1907, at 9:30 a.m.

Apply for Prospectus to

Rev. W. W. BOLTON, } Principals.

J. C. BARNACLE,

Phone 1320.



Monday, May 20th

America's New Tragedian, Wilford Roger and a Notable Company in Oscar Wilde's Beautiful Tragedy, entitled

## SALOME

WILFRED ROGER AS KING HEROD  
With original cast, scenery and mechanical effects. The Dramatic Event of the season.

Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Box Office

opens 10 a.m., Friday, May 17th.

ANOTHER SHOW HOUSE  
TO BE OPENED SOONRevival of Vaudeville Business  
in Old Grand Theatre by  
Seattle Manager

After July 5th Victoria will have a new vaudeville theatre. The announcement is made that Alex. Pantagas, the theatrical manager of Seattle, has leased the Old Grand theatre from McPherson &amp; Co., who have recently acquired it, for a term of five years, and after renovating it and making some improvements, he will run it in conjunction with a circuit of vaudeville houses he controls. The other houses of the immediate circuit are in Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Spokane and Vancouver.

For the past year or so the one-time vaudeville house has been closed. It was held on lease by Mr. Jamieson, the manager of the New Grand, but during that time the doors have seldom been opened. It was utilized as a place for polling at the recent election, and during the winter a series of revival services were held there, but the accustomed habits of its stage have been broken and the footlights seldom glowed.

Manager Jamieson's lease expires June 5th and according to the leases of the building, who enter upon their occupation then, the work of renovating it will commence at once. It is stated that this year \$5,000 will be spent upon it.

With the general improvements in reality values and industrial growth in Victoria, the city has been improving as a "show" town. Hence the action of the Seattle manager. Mr. Pantagas is the manager of a Seattle amusement house and the announcement has just been made that he has acquired a theatre in Spokane.

The Old Grand, which was the property of Mr. Hepburn, was sold some weeks ago to McPherson &amp; Co. The sum mentioned is \$12,500.

Real estate offices report a good volume of enquiries, and express the

opinion that investment will be brisk before long.

## "Salome" Tomorrow Evening

Wilford Roger, whom the San Francisco papers hail as the coming American tragedian, will appear at this city tomorrow evening at the Victoria theatre in the aesthetic-sensational tragedy of "Salome," by Oscar Wilde. The part of Herod Antipas in the dramatic version was created by Mr. Roger.

## The New Grand

A most promising programme of eight numbers has been arranged by Manager Jamieson for celebration week, which is headed by Luke Brothers, who have a feature act that always spells record business for the house fortunate to be able to secure it. Clarence Luke, one of the brothers, is without arms, yet the things he does with his nimble feet and toes are almost beyond belief. As a sharpshooter he has but few equals, manipulating the rifle in a graceful manner entirely with his toes and loading without assistance. Shooting the spots out of playing cards in his brother's hand and shooting the flame off a piece of candle held in his brother's mouth are only two of his wonderful feats with the parlor rifle. He plays the trombone and violin in duets with his brother with the same ease with which he accomplishes his other feats. Other good numbers will be Mr. and Mrs. Swindell in an artistic comedy sketch; Tom Gillett, "Flannigan's Friend"; Wm. Courtright &amp; Co., comedy sketch; Miss Cora Simpson, novelty monologue; Geo. F. Keane in the illustrated song, "The Chapel in the Pines"; new moving pictures entitled "Fun in a Photo Gallery," and the overture, "For All Eternity," by Prof. Nagel's orchestra, the cornet solo by W. North.

"I sent you some suggestions telling you how to make your paper more interesting. Have you carried out any of my ideas?"

Editor—"Did you meet the office boy with the waste basket as you came up the stairs? Yes? Well, he was carrying out your ideas!"—Woman's Home Companion.

"Did you learn anything at your French club today, my dear?"

"Oh yes, I found out that Mrs. Tenstrike's father was a soap boiler, and I heard two more dreadful scandals about the Dashleights."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## THE NEW GRAND

SULLIVAN &amp; CONSIDINE, Props.

ROBT. JAMIESON, Mgr.

General admission 15c, entire lower floor, and first six rows of balcony 25c. Box seats 35c.

Week of May 20th

LUTZ BROTHERS

THE SWICKAROS

THE GILLETS

WM. COURTHRIGHT &amp; CO.

COORA SIMPSON

GEO. F. KEANE

NEW MOVING PICTURES

PROF. M. NAGEL'S ORCHESTRA

\*\*\*\*\*

Students Always in Demand.

R. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal.

H. A. SCHREINER, B.A., Vice-Principal.

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Eight Teachers. Forty-Five Typewriters

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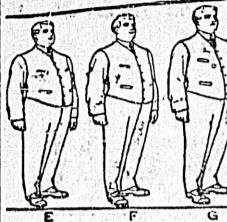
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What is your Type?



We tailor Semi-ready to fit certain physique types—seven in all—one of them yours.

Each expert on parts can do his best work when he knows that it will stand unaltered—it practically remains unaltered—because by means of these physique types we can fit you with almost no alterations.

Delivered two hours after the try on.

## Semi-ready Tailoring

### MAPLE LEAFS VICTORS OVER VETERAN CLUB

Vancouver Lacrosse Team Beaten in Kilmarnock Cup Match on Slippery Ground

Vancouver, May 18.—(Special).—The Maple Leaf lacrosse team of Mount Pleasant defeated Vancouver by a score of 11 to 4 and will play New Westminster in Victoria on May 24 in the final for the Kilmarnock cup. The Vancouver team were weak, Garvey, one of the best players, being absent from illness, and the play was generally poor. The Maple Leaf team played a strong game, showing evidence of hard practice. At the end of the first half the game was seven to four in favor of the Maple Leaf team, who added four more in the second half. The weather was wet and the play rough.

J. G. BROWN.  
Victoria, May 18, 1907.

#### NEW BOAT LAUNCHED

One of the most interesting events which has taken place in local aquatic circles this spring took place yesterday afternoon when the new gasoline launch built by Mr. Duncan J. McBeath and his son, "Johnnie," at their home on Robert St., Victoria West, in their spare time during the past winter was given her first dip in the water. The boat, which is fitted with a five h.p. motor supplied by the Hinton Electric Co., is one of the prettiest little pleasure-launches seen on the coast waters, and is a credit to the builders. The launch, which is named the "Bonita," is 22 feet 9 inches over all, and is expected to do 10 knots an hour easy. The boat was given the water down the side of a twelve foot rocky embankment, but with the general good luck that accompanied it since the start of its construction the boat was floated without the least mishap of any kind. After the successful launching the merry company sat down to a sumptuous repast supplied by Mrs. McBeath and the health and future happiness of the neat little craft was heartily looked after.

HARVARD DEFEATS YALE

New Haven, Conn., May 18.—Harvard defeated Yale in the dual games on Yale field this afternoon. Harvard's winning margin was seven points, the total being, Harvard, 55½; Yale, 48½.

#### KING'S PLATE AT TORONTO

Toronto, May 18.—The historical King's Plate was run today at Woodbine and resulted in a victory for an outsider, A. M. Orpen's Kelvin winning at 10 to 1. Half-a-Crown, 5 to 1, was second, and Bilberry, 10 to 1, third. The time, 2.12½, was good. The Seagram entry was favorite, but did not get inside the money.

#### IMPORTATION FROM SCOTLAND

Walter Winsby Brings Thoroughbred Gordon Setter Bitch

Much interest has been aroused in sporting circles by the announcement of Walter Winsby's importation from Scotland of the thoroughbred Gordon Setter bitch, Heather Beauty. A perfect specimen of her kind, the animal is an able representative of the celebrated Heather family, the purest strain of Gordons in the world. She was bred by Robert Chapman, the well known Judge and breeder, and is in whelp to Cr. Heather James. Sired by Ch. Johnston Grouse (dam Ch. Heather Countess) and a direct descendant of such distinguished dogs as Ch. Turton Trophy, Ch. Duke of Edgeworth and Ch. Heather Grouse, all Crystal Palace prize winners, it will be seen at a glance that Beauty is an extremely acquisition to the list of aristocratic sporting dogs in this city.

It is a significant fact that of late years sportsmen have been devoting more and more attention to the Gordon Setter, which in the old country, where its true merit has long been acknowledged, is known as "the game-keeper's dog." The two essentials, stamina and scenting power, in them have been especially developed by long years of judicious breeding, until today the Gordon Setter is recognized the world over as the field dog par excellence.

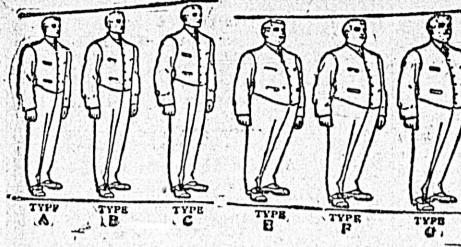
#### FUND FOR FOOTBALL TEAM

Subscription List Opened to Defray Expenses of Junior Eleven

To Sporting Editor of The Colonist: At the annual meeting of the R. C. Football Association, held in Vancouver on the 11th inst., that body dealing with a protest in connection with the junior championship saw fit to take the extreme step of ordering the first game of the series to be replayed at Vancouver, on account of a technicality in connection with the registration of the North Ward junior team from this city. There was not

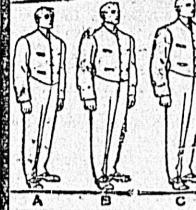
#### New Straw and Panama Hats

See the New "Salem" Coat Shirts



#### New Shapes in Stetson and Christy Hats

Agents for Dents' Gloves, Linen Mesh and Spingneedle Underwear



Your Physique.

HERE are seven physique types of men in all the world.

Each type distinct, each type with the one measurement of height forever unchangeable.

If we know your height we can place you in your type.

You can have a suit that will fit you perfectly—with a minimum amount of alterations.

Delivered two hours after trying on.

## Semi-ready Tailoring

B. WILLIAMS & CO.  
Clothiers and Hatters

Sole Agents

We fit all these types of Underwear. Three Thousand garments to select from

Spring and Summer Stock now complete at the

## Semi-Ready Wardrobe

THIRD BATTLE IS OFF.

Los Angeles, May 18.—There will be no third meeting of Hugo Kelly, the fighting Italian, and Jack (Twin) Sullivan in this city. Just when things seemed their roshest for the match Kelly came through with two demands and Tom McCarey, disgusted with the Chicago man's tactics, declared the match off. Kelly, in the first place, declared that he would not fight if Charley Eyton was allowed to referee. It was a case of six of one kind and a half a dozen of the other.

Hugo then demanded a \$5,000 guarantee and this was the straw that broke the camel's back and which will probably send Kelly back to Chicago without another coast engagement.

The two men have fought two twenty-round engagements in Los Angeles, the last one at 158 pounds, for the middleweight championship of the world. Both these fights were cracker-jacks and there is little or no doubt but what a third contest would have drawn a full house.

In all fairness to Sullivan, it may be said that he was perfectly willing to fight Kelly again at 158 pounds and under the same conditions as existed at their last fight. The fighting Twin was satisfied with any referee named by the club.

#### CREWS FOR VICTORIA DAY

The crew which will represent the James Bay Athletic association in the senior four-oared lapstake race for the championship of British Columbia against the University of Washington in the regatta on Friday next will be made up of E. Brown stroke, W. Laing 3, W. Thrall 2 and V. Wolfenden bow. The junior crew to row against Vancouver will be W. Kennedy stroke, F. Bayliss 3, C. Hall 2 and V. Gray bow.

#### VICTORIA YACHT CLUB ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Members Decide at Annual Meeting to Erect a New Club at an Early Date

At the annual meeting of the Victoria Yacht Club, held at the residence of B. Temple, 23 Erie street, the election of officers for the season took place. The officers for 1906 held office for 1904, '05, and '06, and they considered that it was time some of the other members should assume the responsibility and the following gentlemen were elected:

Commodore, J. S. Gibb.

Vice-Commodore, S. Lawrie.

Captain, F. L. Neale.

Sec-Treas., A. Mulcahy.

Official Measurer, B. B. Temple.

The club was found to be in a satisfactory condition financially, having a good cash balance on hand and no liabilities.

It was decided to erect a new club house.

The international races will be held at Seattle on July 1 to 4, and it was decided to participate. The question of affiliation with owners of motor boats, and accommodation for same, was left in the hands of T. L. Neale to report on.

#### A CRICKET LEAGUE

Sir.—Permit me through the Colonist to bring before the public what I know has been along felt want in our purpose of interesting boys in the grand old British game of Cricket. I have been talking to boys about the game and they seem to have only two real objections to it. (1) They do not know how to play. (2) There would be no other clubs to play against.

Now it seems to me that these two difficulties could be overcome if the men of our city, who have a knowledge of the game would exercise a little self-denial for a year or two and combine together to form a boy's cricket league in the city. If each church and the Y. M. C. A. could form at least one eleven, the league committee could supply an instructor and after a few weeks practice league matches could be arranged.

But where are the boys to play? This to my mind is our real difficulty, but it can be overcome. In London England every park has its cricket ground and in most cases these grounds are laid out by the park authorities. If this league can be formed surely the city authorities are sufficiently interested in the social and moral welfare of those who are to be the men of the future to help us out in this matter.

I would be very glad to receive the names and addresses of all who may be interested, and who would be willing to help both personally and financially so that a public meeting on the subject, if desirable, might be arranged.

A. J. STANLEY AIRD,  
207 Douglas St.

#### PERMANENT COURSE ON LAKE WASHINGTON

Directors of North Pacific Association of Amateur Oarsmen Make Selection Saturday

Seattle, May 18.—The directors of the North Pacific Association of Amateur Oarsmen met here this afternoon to arrange details of the annual regatta, which is to be held on Lake Washington in July. The delegates present were: President Wilbur presiding, H. D. Heimken and J. H. Lawson, J.B.A.A.; R. H. Wade and A. S. Goldsmith, Seattle A. C.; P. D. Hughes and R. C. Force, Seattle Rowing and Canoe Club; S. M. Luders and R. C. Hart, Portland R. C.; H. W. Kent, (secretary), Vancouver R. C. The regatta officers were elected as follows: Commodore, A. J. Ballette; vice-commodore, R. S. Wade; ensign, P. D. Hughes; umpire, R. W. Wilbur; starter, M. M. O'Dell. Other regatta officials such as assistant starters, timers, etc., are to be selected by the local clubs, subject to the approval of the association.

The meeting adjourned for the annual meeting of the association to be held at the Seattle Athletic club on July 3.

#### BASEBALL SCORES

##### NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE

	P	W	L	P.
Aberdeen	...	22	16	6 .72
Seattle	...	24	16	8 .667
Tacoma	...	24	14	10 .583
Spokane	...	22	11	11 .500
Oakland	...	23	9	14 .391
Vancouver	...	21	2	19 .095

Saturday's scores:

At Seattle—Classy ball was played by the Tigers and Slavshes in a rainstorm Saturday afternoon. Seattle had a hit the best of the hitting and did better fielding and won a close contest. Score:

R. H. E.

Seattle ..... 1 6 0

Tacoma ..... 0 5 3

Batteries—Mac and Arbogast; Batteries and Shea.

At Vancouver—No game, rain.

At Aberdeen—No game, rain.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	P	W	L	P.
Los Angeles	...	36	24	.667
San Francisco	...	37	21	.563
Oakland	...	40	21	.525
Portland	...	30	11	.275

Saturday's scores:

At Portland—McCreddie's crippled team was defeated by San Francisco Saturday. The score:

R. H. E.

Portland ..... 6 12 7

San Francisco ..... 15 19 19

Batteries—Schlimpf and Carson; Jones and Street.

At Los Angeles—The game developed into a pitchers' battle between Burns and Cates. Luck was with Oakland. The scores:

R. H. E.

Los Angeles ..... 1 6 0

Oakland ..... 3 7 0

Batteries—Burns and Eager; Cates and Bliss.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	P	W	L	P.
New York	...	25	23	.923
Chicago	...	27	23	.827
Pittsburg	...	21	12	.571
Philadelphia	...	26	14	.558
Cincinnati	...	24	11	.458
Boston	...	26	11	.421
St. Louis	...	28	6	.214
Brooklyn	...	24	4	.167

Saturday's scores:

At Philadelphia—R. H. E.

Cincinnati ..... 2 8 1

Philadelphia ..... 3 0 2

At Brooklyn—First game, R. H. E.

Pittsburg ..... 1 3 1

# OPPOSITION STEAMER FOR WEST COAST

Union Steamship Company Will Operate When New Boat Arrives Here

MAY COMMENCE IN AUGUST

Motor Lifeboat for the West Coast—Princess May Takes Large Cargo to Northern Ports

The Union Steamship Company is to place a steamer on the West Coast route, running from Victoria to Quatsino via the usual ports of call. Announcement to this effect was made yesterday by J. H. Wrigley, a director of the Union Steamship Company, who recently arrived from Liverpool, and, accompanied by his wife, is registered at the Driard hotel. This route has been exclusively served by the C. P. N. and then the C. P. R. vessels, and, although a local company was formed some time ago to purchase a steamer for the route nothing was accomplished. When the Union Steamship Company places its steamer on the run to the West Coast ports of Vancouver Island it will be the first time that any opposition has been given to the C. P. R. steamer in that service.

Mr. Wrigley said yesterday that the steamer Cariboo, the new twin screw steel passenger steamer being built at the Alisa shipyards on the Clyde, is nearing completion and, if labor troubles do not prevent early delivery, will arrive here in August to be placed on the northern route. As soon as the Cariboo arrives one of the company's steamers will be placed on the Victoria-Quatsino and way ports route. That there is a field for improved service on the West Coast of Vancouver Island is evident, and with the continuous growth of the industrial development of the Island coast that field will grow rapidly. It has not been decided which of the Union Steamship Company's steamers will be placed on that route, and probably no decision will be reached until the steamer Cariboo is in British Columbia waters ready for the service in which she is to be placed.

The steamer Cariboo will be an improved Camosun, said Mr. Wrigley. She is to be a steel twin screw passenger steamer—the Camosun has a single screw—with watertight compartments, double bottom and of steel throughout, built according to the highest class at Lloyds. There will be first class accommodation for 150 passengers' and 200 second class. Features of the steamer will be a ladies' drawing room, and two smoking rooms, one of which will be in effect an observation room. There will also be "logger's room," fitted in the manner the woodsmen like, and also a room reserved for Indian passengers.

With the addition of the Cariboo the Union Steamship Company's fleet will include the steamers Cariboo, Camosun, Cassiar, Coquitlam, Capilano, Comox and Coulth. As at present, the majority will be maintained on the northern run, on which business is constantly increasing.

"Will the company revive the intention of operating between Victoria and Vancouver?"

"That I cannot say," said Mr. Wrigley. "I don't know what will be done in that regard, but the matter has not been dropped."

The Union Steamship Company is closely affiliated with some of the larger steamship companies operating from the port of Liverpool. Many of the directors and shareholders are interested in the larger lines, and it is generally thought that before long the Union Steamship Company may become a feeder to other steamship services operating upon the Pacific ocean.

Before Mr. Wrigley left Liverpool on board the C. P. R. steamer Empress of Britain, on which he journeyed to St. John, N. B., there was talk of various steamship enterprises. For instance, he says that while he has no information to that effect, he regards it as a probability that the Gulf Transport Company, which operates a line of

steamers from Liverpool across the Atlantic to Coatzacoalcos (recently rechristened Puerto Mexico), may place a line of steamers on the Pacific to connect with the Atlantic line. The company operates a number of large steamers, four of them being of 10,000 tons, from Liverpool to the Atlantic terminus of the Tehuantepec route, and it is quite likely that steamers will be placed on the Pacific ocean to carry the freight brought from Liverpool to Pacific coast ports.

Mr. Wrigley will remain on this until the arrival of the steamer Cariboo on business in connection with his company, which is represented in Victoria by R. Bryce. He says the West Coast steamer of the company will probably make her headquarters at this port, and it is the intention of the company to divide the business of supplying its fleet between the merchants of Victoria and Vancouver.

## FOR THE NORTH

Steamer Princess May Leaves For Skagway via Ports.

Steamer Princess May sailed at 11 p.m. last night for Skagway via many ports of call, carrying a larger amount of freight than the steamer has had on board leaving Victoria for some considerable time. Included in her cargo was a shipment of about 90 or 100 tons of groceries and general provisions, to load which the steamer came to Turner, Beeton's wharf yesterday afternoon. This is the first shipment of goods sent up the Stikine river this season, being consigned to J. Hyland, North Canada Fur & Transporting Company, and others at Telegraph Creek and beyond. Among the passengers were J. W. Haskins, of the Rosella Hydraulic Mining Company, and D. R. Irving, of the Berry Creek Mining Company, both of whom are bound to the Cassiar country. The steamer also had considerable freight for Port Essington and Skagway. Much of the cargo for Skagway consisted of miscellaneous freight for shipment to interior points when the Yukon steamers commence service. They are expected to start shortly after the arrival of the May's freight. A special call will be made at Juneau to land a survey party from Vancouver.

## WHALING AT KOBE.

Norwegian Gunner Practised on Barrel in Harbor of Japanese Port.

The Kobe Herald says: The whaling vessel recently purchased in Norway by the Imperial Produce Association (Teloku Suisan Kai) entered Kobe harbor from Osaka on Tuesday evening. The vessel was built in Norway in 1904, and has a gross tonnage of 180 tons. She arrived at Kobe at the end of last month, but subsequently went to the Osaka Iron Works for repairs. Yesterday the boat, which is of the latest type and has a three-inch harpoon gun at her bow, carried out some interesting trials in the harbor. A large tub was placed in the sea, and the harpooner, a Norwegian named Christiansen, took aim at it at a distance of sixty meters while the vessel was in motion. The target was successfully hit amid the cheers of the onlookers, an explosive attached to the harpoon exploding while the pseudo whale was struck. The boat afterwards left for Futoji, Kii province. Another Norwegian whaler which has been purchased by the company is now on her way to Kobe and a vessel of American type is being constructed at Osaka.

## THE NORTHWEST.

B. C. Transportation & Commercial Company's Steamer Goes North.

Steamer Northwest, a sternwheeler in charge of Capt. Bonsar, left Vancouver yesterday morning for the Skeena river. The boat was purchased on the Columbia river and brought to Vancouver, where she has been thoroughly overhauled and made to comply with the Canadian regulations governing steamships. As fitted up she is now complete with modern boilers of ample capacity and engines fitted for the development of the high power required on the Skeena river. She has all modern conveniences, electric lights, search lights, full cabin accommodation and a passenger capacity of 150, stateroom accommodation adequate to the needs of the traffic on the river and a freight capacity of 150 tons. She

will be the swiftest and most comfortable boat navigating the waters of the treacherous Skeena and will make weekly round trips between Port Essington and Hazelton, a distance of 180 miles, making all way port calls.

The steamer was prepared to enter service some time ago, but her boiler was condemned, and she came south for a new boiler. The Northwest is owned by the B. C. Transportation & Commercial Co., of which C. C. Holliday is general manager.

The company is a reconstructed organization of the New Commercial Company of Grand Forks, Dakota, which has figured so prominently in the colonization of Alberta and the Canadian Northwest, over 20,000 settlers being colonized in Alberta during the past two years under their direction. The reconstructed company consists of about equal numbers of Canadian and American capitalists and is amply backed for any financial transactions it may undertake.

The purchase of the S. S. Northwest was made with a view to extending the operations of the company to the northern ports and the development of the minerals, townsites, commercial and other holdings of the company along the Skeena river and contiguous to G. T. P. points.

## A NOVEL STEAMBOAT.

Logging Company Adds Wheel to Scow and Has a Sternwheel Steamer.

Considerable amusement has been caused at Aberdeen, says a dispatch from that point because of the predilection of the Union Logging & Driving Company's new scow boat. It is a monster scow and is fitted with donkey engines and steam winches and was built for the purpose of pulling off logs from the banks of rivers tributary to the harbor. The company added a wheel to the boat the other day and this caused all the trouble, bringing the boat within the definition of a steamboat, and making it subject to all the rules and regulations of the marine service in regard to steamboats. As the steamboat inspectors are busy on the harbor this week the Union Logging & Driving Co. is making things hum, getting their new steamboat equipped in order to stand inspection.

## FOR THE ORIENT.

Oanfa Will Sail Today for Liverpool and Ports of Far East.

Steamer Oanfa, Capt. C. W. Lyett, of the Blue Funnel line, will sail today for Yokohama and the Orient and Liverpool via the Suez canal. The steamer will carry a cargo of over \$8,000 tons of general freight. From Victoria, the steamer is taking large shipments of whale oil and whale products consigned to Glasgow by the Pacific Whaling company, and some shipments of canned salmon and general freight for the Orient and United Kingdom.

## WEST COAST LIFE BOAT.

Motor Propelled Life Boat for Bamfield Creek to Be Built.

Shipping Illustrated, of New York, in its issue of May 11, says: "On a recent visit to New York made by Col. Wm. P. Anderson, engineer-in-chief of the Canadian department of marine and fisheries, he especially inquired into the development of motor lifeboats, with the result that upon his report the minister has decided to order a gasoline lifeboat for the west coast of Vancouver Island. She will follow the American model closely; will be 36 feet long, with a 40 horse power six cylinder gasoline engine, and will possibly be built by the Electric Launch company of Bayonne, and engined by the Standard Motor company of Jersey City, if it is not definitely concluded to construct her in Canada."

The boat is expected to be laid down in Victoria at the beginning of the winter at a cost of from \$12,000 to \$15,000. The station for the craft has been built at Bamfield, and two boathouses have been built for the surfboats to be stationed on the island coast, one at Cloose and the other at Ucluelet. The crew of the motor lifeboat will be appointed for service during the winter months only, when they will be stationed at Bamfield. The other two boats are to be manned by volunteer crews.

A description given of the motor boat follows: She is a decked boat 36 feet long, with sharp bows and stern, built of two thicknesses of mahogany boards diagonally crossed. The space below the deck is divided by traverse and longitudinal bulkheads into watertight compartments. To increase her buoyancy, air tanks are also fitted under seats running fore and aft on each side of the boat above the deck. There is a large air-tight compartment with a turtle-back top at each end of the boat, which makes her absolutely self-righting. She is provided with water channels so as to be self-bailing. It is therefore absolutely impossible either to sink the boat or to keep her upset. If she is filled by a sea she automatically rids herself of the water and there is no sea so great that she cannot face it. She is equipped with a 40 horse power gasoline motor made by the Standard Motor company of New Jersey, and is a six-cylinder engine of the latest automobile design, combining lightness with simplicity and efficiency. It is necessary to place this in the after compartment to prevent interference with the operation of the engine in the event of the boat being swamped by heavy seas.

The boat is also equipped with ten oars and steering sweep, so that she can be handled by the crew without using either motor or sail, if necessity arises. Ordinarily the boat is steered by a rudder and carried into the well of the boat, but in the event of necessity for handling her besides a wreck in heavy seas the rudder can be tripped up and she can be handled with the oars and steering sweep.

## Without Colds No Lung Trouble.

A person may be predisposed to consumption by heredity, he may be in unsanitary surroundings and breathe impure air, but the beginning of trouble is always a neglected cold. In thousands of Canadian homes Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is kept at hand as a cure for coughs and colds and a protection against diseases of the lungs.

Lever's V-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dissolved in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

## INCIDENTS OF

## WHALE HUNTING

Pilot of St. Lawrence Tells of Experiences Off Island Coast.

## WHALES TOWED THE STEAMER

Large Schools of Whales Covered Miles Off Entrance to Barkley Sound on Thursday.

Capt. D. G. Macaulay, pilot of the steam whaler Saint Lawrence, is in the city, having arrived by the steamer Tees, and he says that whaling as done off Barkley Sound is an exceedingly interesting occupation. The whalers have been very successful, taking as many as the crew of the whaling station under Mr. Kermode were able to handle. More could easily be taken, in fact there is no limit to the catch possible. The crew at the station, though, has been kept so busy, working almost night and day, that, of necessity, a limit had to be placed to the catches of the steamers.

There is considerable rivalry between the Norwegian gunners of the two whalers, both able men, and the business is more or less exciting. For instance, about ten days ago when the Saint Lawrence had harpooned a whale which did not die when the bomb exploded, as is usually the case, the mate of the cetacean was seen swimming ahead. The steamer was sent full speed ahead, and this whale was also harpooned, with the same result. Then ensued an exciting incident. With two large whales, each 75 feet long, towing the steam whaler, despite the fact that her engines were reversed and going half speed astern, about seven knots an hour, the Saint Lawrence was dragged through the water at the rate of four or five miles an hour.

It was a most unusual sight, and the experienced Norwegian gunner, who has spent years chasing whales, had never seen anything like it. Finally the whales were fatigued by the strain, the engines continually pulling astern, and one of the whales was speared fatally. It did not sink. With its weight and mass against the water the other whale continued to tow the Saint Lawrence until, exhausted, it finished its race and was also speared.

Often the steamer has been towed by the whales, the bow with its gun dipping in the cross seas. On one occasion a sulphur-bottom whale towed the steamer, although her engines were going astern eight knots an hour. Other days whales have been killed while the steamer had no less than three already in tow. Four were killed one after the other, and instead of being let go and buoyed after being pumped up they were kept in tow while the steamer went in search of others. Then at nightfall she voyaged back to the station with four large whales in tow.

The Norwegian gunners are paid not by salary, but according to the number of whales killed, and as they get more for killing a sulphur-bottom than for taking a humpback they search out the former species, if possible. Falling to find them, they satisfy themselves with humpbacks. From the beginning of May the steamer Orion took twenty-four whales. During that time the steamer was tied up for three days, and part of the time was limited to a catch of two because of the supply of whales at the station being as much as the crew could handle.

It is usually in the evening after sundown that the steam whalers return from the sea, steaming slowly with their tows trailing astern in the darkness. After coaling and delivering their catch, it is usually not many hours from daylight when the vessel again stands seaward in the grey of early morning. The Norwegian gunners and deck crew, who handle the lines, are then asleep, the vessel being in the hands of the navigator, who takes her seaward and then turns her over to the hunters while he snatches some sleep in readiness for the homeward voyage. It is a busy life.

Not alone is it busy for the crews of the steamers, but also for the workers at the factory. Their tanks are constantly kept full, and when one whale has been fished on the slip another is ready to be hauled out. On Friday there were eight awaiting treatment, and one still on the slip.

Capt. Macaulay will leave again for Sechart to rejoin the Saint Lawrence tomorrow night.

Why Vinol Is Better Than Any Other Remedy to Restore

## Health and Strength

Because Vinol is a real Cod Liver Preparation and does not contain a single disagreeable or harmful ingredient and is not a secret formula.

Because Vinol contains all the medicinal elements—the soothing, healing, strengthening and flesh creative properties of Cod Liver Oil—but without oil or grease.

Because everything in Vinol,—except the tonic iron and a fine old wine,—is actually extracted from fresh cods' livers and their oil.

Because Vinol is deliciously palatable and agreeable under all conditions. Everybody likes it.

Because Vinol tones up the system, strengthens every organ, nerve, muscle and fibre of the whole body and thus overcomes weakness by thoroughly eradicating the cause of disease.

That's Why Vinol is altogether different and better than any other remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and all Throat, Lung and Wasting Diseases.

That's Why Vinol Restores Health and Strength to Delicate Children, Feeble Old People, Weak and Sickly Persons, Nursing Mothers, and Convalescents.

WE RETURN MONEY IF IT FAILS TO GIVE SATISFACTION

D. E. CAMPBELL, Druggist

## MUNICIPAL NOTICE

Re Sewers Rental and Sewer Construction Tax Due for the Year 1907 and payable on May 31st prox.

Notices for the above have this day been mailed to all known owners liable for the same.

Any holder of real property on the line of a sewer within the City of Victoria who does not receive such notice will oblige by notifying the undersigned at once.

CHARLES KENT, Treasurer and Collector, Corporation of the City of Victoria. City Treasurer and Collector's Office, City Hall, Victoria, B. C., April 30th, 1907.

## Tenders for Debentures

Tenders, sealed, and endorsed "Tenders for debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned, until Monday, the 10th day of June, 1907, at 4 p.m., for the following debentures of the corporation of the city of Victoria, namely:

1. \$36,500 of School Lead Debentures, dated the 9th of April, 1907, and maturing same date 1932, issued on the security of the municipality as a whole.

2. \$8,000 of Water Works Loan Debentures, dated the 6th day of January, 1907, and maturing same date 1937, issued on the security of the water rates of the city of Victoria, which rates amounted in 1906 to \$65,633.25. The only other charge on said debentures is for interest and sinking fund on a prior issue of \$17,000.

All of said debentures are of the denomination of \$1,000 each, except one remainder, and bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the Bank of British North America, either in Victoria, B. C., Montreal, Canada, or New York, U. S. A.

The tenderer must state the price paid, and the date of receipt of the purchase money by the City Treasurer. In addition to the price paid, the purchaser will pay to the Corporation the interest on said debentures for the period between the dates of the debentures and the date of the receipt of the purchase money by the City Treasurer.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C. City Clerk's Office, City Hall, May 13th, 1907.

## Tenders Wanted

Sealed tenders will be received up to May 23, 1907, by the undersigned for the construction of a sewer system in the city of Fernie, according to plans and specifications on file in city engineer's office. Tender to be accompanied by deposit of five per cent of tender.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. W. NUNN, City Clerk.

## VICTORIA WATER WORKS

Notice is hereby given that sprinkling on lawns, gardens, yards, or grounds of any description is prohibited except between the hours of 5 and 9 in the morning, and 5 and 10 in the evening, unless the premises are supplied by meter.

JAS. L. RAYMUR, Water Commissioner.

City Hall, May

## WINNIPEG'S RAFFLES GETS HEAVY SENTENCE

Fred C. Hawkins Sent Down for 20 Years for Burgaries

After pleading guilty to nine additional charges of burglary, making ten in all, Fred C. Hawkins, alias Stephens, was this morning sentenced by Magistrate Daly in the police court to serve 20 years in Stony Mountain penitentiary. The penalty was not only the most severe ever inflicted by Magistrate Daly, but was the greatest ever imposed in the Winnipeg municipal court, says the Winnipeg Free Press.

When the sentenced was pronounced Hawkins clutched spasmodically at the dock railings, as though on the verge of collapse, and then gazed dazedly from the court to the crown prosecutor and upon the interested faces of a room full of spectators.

The man was not represented by counsel, and vouchsafed no statement in his own behalf. The only words uttered by him were in answer to questions from the court.

The charges to which he pleaded guilty were the burglarizing of the following dwellings:

A. Mills, 645 Broadway, April 29th.

Stolen, watch, chain and locket.

D. R. Dingwall, 396 Edmonton, May 1st.

Stolen, two watches and \$2.

O. F. Lightcap, 87 Furby street, May 2nd.

Stolen, one watch, chain and \$12.

E. Phillips, 264 Lansdale street, April 30th.

Stolen, watch and child's bank containing \$2 or \$3.

G. D. Bedford, 116 Colony street.

A. Wilson, 605 Bamalyne avenue,

May 8th.

Stolen, two watches, a

locket and \$25.

A. Black, 111 George street. Stolen, \$5.50 in cash.

M. K. Smith, 84 Sherbrooke street,

April 26th.

Stolen, \$30.

Joseph Keller, 236 River avenue,

April 30th.

Stolen, watch, chain and \$15.

Before passing sentence the court asked the prisoner if he had, while in pursuit of his calling, carried a weapon, and, upon receiving a negative reply, said in part:

"I understand from the officers who effected your arrest that no arms were found when you were searched at the police station, and it is well for you that such is the case, for had you entered those houses with evident intent to protect yourself with weapons from capture, the penalty I am about to inflict would be much greater. The charges to which you have pleaded guilty are the committing ten times of one of the gravest crimes known to

law. While I am not disposed in your case to impose the extreme penalty, which would amount to imprisonment for life, society must be protected against such as you—you are a dangerous character."

"It is the sentence of this court that you be confined in the penitentiary for 20 years. Had you carried offensive weapons while in the act of committing those crimes, I would have sentenced you to be whipped as well."

As the prisoner left the dock to enter upon his long term of confinement, he made a pitiable attempt to bow his acknowledgments, which was entirely lost upon the court, who was engrossed in signing informations.

In answer to questions, which were put to him before sentence was passed, the man stated that his name was not Stephens, but Hawkins. The former name he had assumed when arriving from England at Portage la Prairie, some six months ago. He said he was a carpenter by trade, and gave his age, as 26. Asked if he had ever before been imprisoned, he said that he had not, and that he had never before committed an unlawful offence.

At the request of the crown, the man was sentenced on only nine charges, the charge of burglarizing Joseph Keller's house being suspended, pending an investigation into the man's record in the old country. If it is found that one or more convictions have been entered against him at his former home, he will likely be sentenced on the charge held in abeyance here.

Hawkins came to the city from Portage la Prairie about four weeks ago, and immediately engaged in the pursuit of crime. His capture was the result of papers found in an overcoat abandoned by him, when being surprised by the inmates of a house he was burglarizing.

It is said that he was married only a few months ago to a highly respectable young lady of Portage la Prairie. He will be taken to Stony Mountain penitentiary tonight.

### THE SPANISH PRINCE.

Poor Infant Condemned to Carry Around Eleven Names.

Madrid, May 18.—The baptism of the heir to the throne, Prince Alfonso of the Asturias, who was born in May 10th, took place in the private chapel of the palace here at noon today.

The ceremonial at a baptism was even more imposing than that connected with the first ceremony for the royal child. The chapel of the palace had been richly decorated. In the center was the famous baptismal font of Santa Domingo de Cuzman, and before the high altar were two branches covered with gold tapestries and decorated with the banners and insignia of the various royal orders of Spain.

The starting of the procession from the royal apartments to the chapel was announced by a royal salute, fired by a battery of artillery stationed in the court yard of the palace. The royal

babe was carried in its nurse's arms, accompanied by the mistress of the robes, escorted by Cardinal Rinaldi, representing the Pope, and was followed by the royal household, the King and members of the royal family, and representatives of foreign powers, including Prince Arthur of Connaught, representing King Edward, Prince Frederick Leopold of Hohenzollern, in behalf of Emperor William, Archduke Eugene of Austria, representing Emperor Francis Joseph, and the Duke of Oporto, the representative of King Charles of Portugal. Then came ambassadors and ministers to the court of Spain, the cabinet ministers, and great state functionaries and others.

When all had reached their allotted places in the chapel the halberdiers formed up around the walls, and the mace bearers took up their positions at the door, the whole forming a brilliant color picture. The ceremony of giving names to the royal child, Alfonso Pio Cristino Eduardo Francisco Guillermo Carlos Enrique Eugenio Fernando Antonio, was only of short duration, and after the usual prayers the procession reformed and returned to the royal apartments, the child being taken back to Her Majesty.

In a small town in Pennsylvania are two brothers who are engaged in tall cloth business. A noted evangelist visits the town and the elder brother was converted.

For weeks after his conversion he endeavored to persuade his brother to join the church. One day he said to him: "Why can't you, Richard, join the church?"

"It's all right for you to be a member of the church," said Richard, "but if I join who's going to weigh the coal?"

Leading mining and financial paper, News from all mining districts. Most reliable information regarding mining, oil industries, principal companies, etc. No investor should be without. Will send six month free. Branch, A. L. Wigner & Co., 61 and 62 Confederation Life Building, Owen J. B. Yearsley, Toronto, Ont., Manager.

### GUESTS AT THE HOTELS

#### A. A. Sears and wife S.S. Iroquois.

A. E. Henderson, Clo-dose. Wm. Shidell, Clo-dose. J. W. Benson, Sechart, B.C. G. L. Laird, Oroville, Cal. Holmes, Cox.

J. E. Connell, Seattle. W. H. McKay, Duncan. F. H. Monat, Ladysmith. G. S. Pearson and wife, Seattle. K. C. Partway and wife, Seattle. Miss A. French, Seattle.

W. H. Fairbank and son, Seattle. Misses Blanchard, Pt. Townsend, F. Lee Bush, wife ad maid, Pt. Townsend. Mrs. A. Banks and friend, Seattle. Mr. & Mrs. Hutchinson, Ellensburg, G. Hamlin, city.

W. C. Storey and wife, Seattle. W. C. Ziegler, Seattle. W. Hofman, Tucson. C. Hackworth, Alberth Head. W. F. Clark, Seattle. C. L. Smith, Seattle. L. A. Emblyn, city. Miss N. A. McKinnell, Seattle. J. Southall, San Fran. J. E. Connell, San Fran. L. L. Fuller and wife, Vancouver. G. Drexel, New Westminister. A. Heard, Armstrong. Wm. Kerr, Vancouver. Mr. Witton and wife, Kamloops. C. Braaten, Stratford. L. Mills, Vancouver. J. T. McNamee, Winnipeg. J. McNamee, Whinipeg. J. J. Brown, Whinipeg. J. A. Rogers, Whinipeg.

**At the King Edward—**

R. C. Newman, Jr., Toronto. H. W. Thompson and wife, Meridian, Mass. G. Maston, Meridian, Mass. W. J. Johnson, Detroit, Mich. J. Benallack, Detroit, Mich. H. E. Pigford, Meridian, Mass. C. C. Swilling, Lexington. R. P. Hall and wife, Meridian. L. J. Holson, Pontiac. Mrs. M. M. Meridian, Meridian. D. Betta, Meridian. A. McNeill, Meridian. G. McNeill, Meridian. Mrs. M. Kelvin, Meridian. C. W. Chumper, Meridian. J. J. Boch and wife, Toronto. Mrs. J. McNamee, Whinipeg. Miss N. A. McKay, Whinipeg. J. Cunningham, Chicago. H. Adam, San Franisco.

**At the St. Francis—**

John Pringle, Duncan. W. F. Hawley, Ladysmith. A. E. Hoskin, Nanaimo. G. G. Gandy, Nanaimo. J. L. Ryding, St. Paul. D. H. Rydberg, Calgary. X. G. Anderson and wife, Seattle. M. A. Porter and wife, Whinipeg. Miss Porter, Whinipeg. J. V. Porter, Thief River Falls, Minn. Joe Grimes, Snohomish, Wash. B. J. McNamee, city. T. J. Thomas, Roslyn, Wash.

**At the Balmoral—**

C. T. Apens, Alberth. J. Burrill, Gaffano. Mrs. Gibbs, city. Rev. R. and Mrs. Breecher, Toronto. C. Crocker Fox, Vancouver.

**At the Queens—**

J. Cummings, Mosquito Harbor. W. McRae, Mosquito Harbor. R. B. Combs, Cape Scott. H. O. Bergh, Qutsho. E. J. Gilbert, Nanaimo. W. E. Walsh, Duncan. J. McPhee, Duncan. G. McPhee, Duncan. A. E. Edwards, Shawinigan Lake. Brown, Shawinigan Lake. J. Knight, Vancouver. L. Keeshaw, Vancouver. Mrs. Wooton, Sidney. Mrs. Wells, Nanaimo. Mrs. Ende and child, Nanaimo.

**At the Victoria—**

Wm. E. McNamee, Seattle. J. E. McMillan, Seattle. J. N. Mersonson, Seattle. Laura Sattewhite, Vancouver. Mrs. A. F. Shunn, Vancouver. Miss Tripp, Aurora. Mrs. Ferris, Aurora. Mrs. Kille, Cowichan. Mrs. Drew, Yorktown.

**Piles get quick and certain relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment.**

Please note it is made alone for piles, and its action is positive and certain. Itching, painful, protruding or blind piles disappear like magic by its use. Large nickel-capped glass jars at 50 cents. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

Two sizes, 50c and \$1. C. H. Bowes & Co., 93 Government street. Special Agents.

#### THE MEASURE OF A MAN

##### One Can Find it Out From His Exact Height and Weight.

If a man tells you his height and his weight, then his exact measurements can be figured out. That is the algebra of physiology—and this simple science is the basis of semi-ready tailoring. The seven types of man are based on height and weight, and the variations from normal are met in the finishing by expert tailors in every semi-ready store.

Upton Shuler, after a recent reunion of Columbians, said that he thought letters often exerted a harmful influence on undergraduates.

"When I was in Chicago," Mr. Shuler said, "making notes for The Jungle, I knew an old lodging house keeper, and one night the old man said to me suspiciously:

"Do you know, I don't believe that there student who has taken my fourth floor is a student at all."

"Why not?" said I.

"He studies too much," said the old man.

—

**New Wellington Coal**

The best household coal in the market.

Lump, Sack and Washed Nut Coal at current rates.

Telephone 647. Office, 34 Broad St.

**B. WILLIAMS & CO.**

SEMI-READY TAILORING.

### PERSONAL

Following are the guests at Koenig's hotel, Shawinigan lake:—Mrs. Major Audain, Master G. Audain, Miss Dola Dunsmuir, Roland MacInnis and wife, L. Acton and wife, Ernest Campbell, Mr. and Miss Tagg, Mrs. (Dr.) Nash and family M. and Mrs. H. Young, Mrs. G Phillips and child, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Garnett.

Miss Pemberton and Miss Susie Pemberton, leaving shortly for the Old Country.

C. J. Spratt has returned from a trip to the Old Country.

Mrs. Dunsmuir and her daughter are to sail from England en route home on the 31st ult.

Clarke Gamble, son of J. C. Gamble has returned from McGill from which university he recently graduated as an engineer.

D. S. Macdonald of Vancouver, real estate agent, spent yesterday in Victoria. Estate agent, spent yesterday in Victoria morning.

C. E. Pooley, K.C., arrived in the city last evening from Vancouver, whether he had gone to meet Miss Pooley, who has been visiting in the east.

Mrs. C. W. Blackstock, "Rockwood," St. Charles street, will receive Thursday, May 23rd, from four till six in the afternoon, and thereafter on the first and third Thursday of each month.

A magnificent Steinway & Sons "Art" Grand Piano, was on Thursday last delivered to the residence of Mr. Arbutin, Rockland Avenue, by the local representatives, Messrs. M. W. Waitt & Co. The instrument is with one exception, the costliest piano ever imported here, and without doubt one of the choices of this world renowned make ever received in Victoria. It is truly an "Art" Piano, built in the style of the Louis XV style, in elegant dull finish choice Mahogany case, and was specially selected in New York, to match the furnishings of the room in which it now occupies a conspicuous place. There is some slight hand carving on the case, just enough to set it off to perfection. Its tone is the same sweet, melodious, sympathetic, yet resonant and sonorous sound that is known as the Steinway tone, in every quarter of the globe. Mr. Arbutin is to be congratulated on being the owner of such a superb instrument, and M. W. Waitt & Co. are proud to be the representatives of such a firm as Steinway & Sons.

**GORGES SEASON OPENED.**

Summer Time-Table in Effect on B. Electric Railway.

The summer service over the B. C. Electric Railway company's line to the Gorge Park was inaugurated yesterday. Cars bound for that point hereafter will leave the corner of Yates and Government streets every twenty minutes, starting on the hour. On Sunday afternoon the transportation facilities will be increased to the benefit of the large numbers usually wishing to visit the recreation grounds on that occasion. They will make the trip every ten minutes, which should be sufficient to handle the crowds satisfactorily.

It is announced by A. T. Goward, local manager of the company, that bus service will be maintained throughout the summer. If it is found that the Gorge becomes so popular with residents and visitors that these arrangements are not adequate prompt steps will be taken to effect the necessary improvement. At any rate every effort will be made to make such provision that the people using the cars should be able to travel to and from their destination without inconvenience and in comfort.

In all probability several weeks will elapse before the park becomes very generally frequented. It is stated that the weekly band concert, which is held during the summer months, will not be commenced until after the 24th of May. From that time a musical entertainment will take place on the afternoon of each Sunday. As the summer progresses and the days become warmer concerts will be rendered in the evenings at the tramway company's resort.

**ASTONISHING RESULTS**

Follow Each New Discovery of Science

The great strides that medical science has made in the last few years is due to the germ theory. When the germs of a disease has been discovered the doctors have not been slow in finding a drug to kill it. In a few years it will be rare to find a bald-headed man or woman. The falling out of hair is due to a dandruff germ, and now it has been discovered how to kill this germ. The remedy used is called Newbro's Herpicide. Its success has been marvelous. Not a fall has been so far reported. It is also a delightful hair dressing. Free from oil or sticky substances. Try it and be convinced of its actual merit. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for Sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Two sizes, 50c and \$1. C. H. Bowes & Co., 93 Government street. Special Agents.

**STOCKS AND SHARES**

By F. W. Stevenson

34 Broad Street, Corner Trounce Avenue

**X Stocks**

We offer Subject to prior Sale:

1000 Diamond Vale Coal ..... 20

4000 B. C. Amal Coal ..... 05

10000 Telkwa ..... 10

12 Great West Permanent ..... 110

100 Silver Leaf .....

# VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

## B. C. Land & Investment Agency

LIMITED

40 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

**GOVERNMENT ST.**—\$3,000 will buy a lot with 20 feet frontage on Government, in business portion, with wooden building. FARM—275 acres, beautifully situated, with two frontages, about 75 acres cultivated, some rich bottom land; 6 roomed house, good barns and outhouses; first-class fruit land. Will subdivide. \$10,500.  
**10 ACRES**—With 5 roomed cottage; 6 acres in fruit, chiefly bearing; 1 acre in strawberries; land all under cultivation, and only 5 miles from Victoria. \$7,800.  
**6 ACRES**—All under cultivation and in apples in full bearing, just outside city limits. \$7,500.  
**GORDON HEAD**—A number of desirable fruit farms in this famous fruit-growing district. Call for list.  
**10 ACRES**—Partly under cultivation; 4 roomed house, on Gordon Head road; large portion in strawberries. (This year's crop will be heavy.)  
**F FARMS**—A long list of large and small farms. Call for printed list.  
**ROCKLAND AVE.**—2 storey 8 roomed dwelling, in good order; large lot, stable, etc. Only \$4,750.  
**OAK BAY AVE.**—Modern eight-roomed dwelling, with two large lots; \$6,000.  
**\$4,500**—New eight-roomed modern dwelling, on car line, with double frontage.  
**\$4,500**—Large modern dwelling in James Bay, large piece of ground; cheap in order to wind up an estate.  
**\$4,000**—Modern nine-roomed dwelling, corner lot (large), in James Bay; cheap in order to wind up an estate.

\$3,000—Six-Roomed cottage, James Bay, with garden in fruit and shade trees.  
**GALLANO ISLAND**—282 acres and good large house and barns; orchard, 200 bearing trees; plenty of good land; large water frontage; two good bays. Cheap at \$5,000.  
**NEW SUBDIVISION**—Lots 60x168, beautifully situated in a nice residential part; best of soil and no rock; each, \$1,000.  
**JAMES BAY**—3 lots, 66x125 feet facing south and all in fruit trees; one minute off car line; each \$1,200.  
**11 ACRES**—Handy to Victoria, on a good road; good 6 roomed cottage and stable, first class poultry ranch. Price \$2,500.  
**8 ROOMED COTTAGE**—On Cook street, corner; 8 lots, fruit trees, stable, etc; beautiful lawn and shrubbery. \$10,000.  
**2 1/2 ACRES**—Esquimalt road, inside city limits; double frontage. Price and terms at office.  
**65 ACRES**—Pender Island; over one-half cultivated; good 8 roomed house, barn and outbuildings, orchard, 200 bearing trees; all fenced. \$3,200.  
**3 ACRES**—Fronting on Victoria Arm, with 5 roomed cottage; nice slope to water. \$10,000.  
**6 ROOMED COTTAGE**—Saanich road, just outside city limits; fruit trees, flowers, etc. Only \$1,350.  
**6 ROOMED HOUSE AND LOT**—On Henry street. Price \$1,125. Easy terms.

## 50 ACRES

INSIDE the city limits and all under cultivation. House and outbuildings. Frontage on three roads.

\$75,500

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM

## PEMBERTON & SON

45 Fort Street

## DALLAS ROAD

6 room house on two lots 50 x 120 each. 3 bedrooms, parlour, diningroom, kitchen and summer kitchen. Bath, hot and cold water, Stable and chicken house. Price

TERMS EASY

\$2,000

TERMS EASY

## Grant & Lineham

Telephone 664

2 View Street

P. O. Box 307

## ON PEMBERTON ROAD NEW EIGHT ROOM HOUSE

## GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LTD.

'Phone 668. 63 Yates Street

### MONEY WELL INVESTED

## Handsome Bungalow

Eight Rooms, Heater, Basement and Every Modern Convenience. Nice Garden. Only Ten Minutes Walk from Post Office.

Price \$5,250 --- Terms

APPLY:

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS

'Phone 1076

30 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

P. O. Box 428

## HAMLEY ESTATE

### Two Valuable Central Building Sites

5 Lots, 395 feet frontage on Victoria Crescent and McClure Street. The above property commanding a magnificent view over Beacon Hill Park, Parliament Buildings and C. P. R. Hotel; is within six minutes of Post Office, and is the finest site for an apartment block in the city.

Two lots, 120x120 feet, at corner of Vancouver and McClure Streets. Fine garden soil.

For price and further particulars apply

A. W. BRIDGMAN  
ESTATE AGENT  
41 Government St. Victoria, B.C.

Tel. A1092

## BOND & CLARK

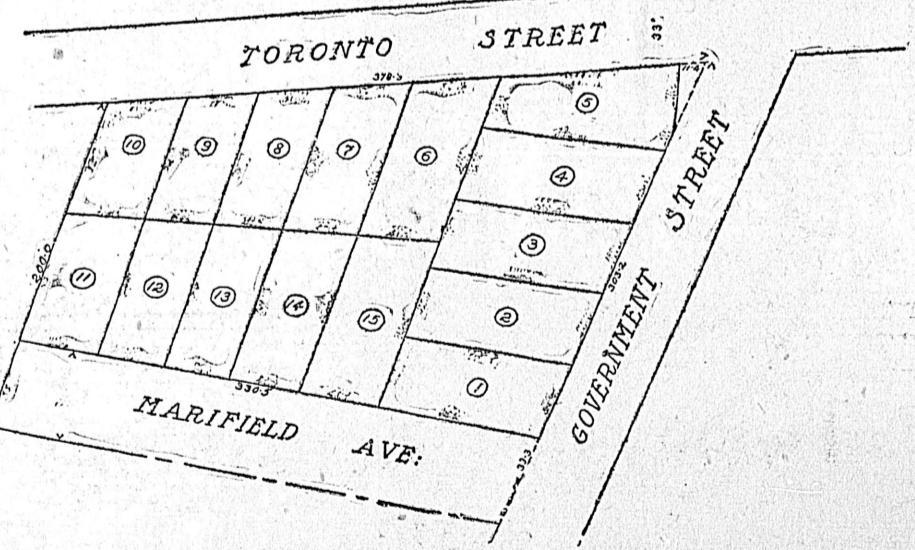
14 Trounce Avenue

Tel. A1092

### NEW SUB-DIVISION

Choice Government Street Property, close to Business Centre.

SECURE ONE OF THESE VERY DESIRABLE LOTS BEFORE THEY ARE ALL GONE



Modern in every respect.

100 foot frontage.

Full depth.

Sunny side of street.

Just off Fort St. car line

Information as to price and terms, at our office.

# VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

TELEPHONE 1424

**C. W. BLACKSTOCK & CO.**

Real Estate, 76 Fort St.

Six houses on Vancouver street, eight rooms, all modern, nice lawns, ten minutes walk from Beacon Hill park. Two of the houses on corner lots. If you are looking for a nice home do not miss this chance.

Eight houses in James Bay District, corner of Menzies and Niagara streets. Close to car line. Will sell these houses altogether or separately. Call and see us for particulars.

Two houses on Richmond avenue.

House at South Turner street.

Good house and half acre on Oak Bay avenue.

Cottage and extra large lot on Rithet street.

Four houses on Bellot street. For quick turn-over will sell these houses very cheap.

Parties looking for acreage which can be subdivided advantageously can call and see us and get particulars in regard to the following pieces of property:

Eight acres on Lansdowne road.

Fifty acres on the Mount Tolmie road.

Twenty-three acres on Cedar Hill road.

Sixty acres on the Edmonton road.

One hundred acres on Douglas street.

Twenty-five acres on the Gorge road.

We have subdivided 87 acres and are selling the lots in this subdivision at from four to five hundred dollars each on very easy terms.

These lots are only a mile and a quarter from the city hall. They are good buying at the prices quoted.

WE WANT A LIST OF FRUIT FARMS. Parties having fruit farms to dispose of kindly advise us.

Lots 67, 68, 69, 70, corners of Fort and Blanchard and Kane and equal.

Several good business sites on Discovery street. We will furnish parties particulars in regard to prices and terms.

Post Office Box 787

**R. S. Day & B. Bogg's**

ESTABLISHED 1890

## ESQUIMALT DISTRICT

It is hardly necessary to point out the possibilities for the future greatness of this western suburb of Victoria. Now is the time to invest. Prices are bound to advance therefore profit by the increase.

### A Few Samples

6 Lots extending from Constance to Nelson streets. Price \$1,000.

3 Lots on Admiral Road. Price \$900.

1 Lot, Lyall street. Price \$300.

24 Lots, Constance and Admiral Roads (large lots) Price \$300 each.

5 Acres, subdivided into 24 lots, with water frontage, a charming situation. Price \$8,000.

6 Acres, nice open land, sloping to south, with view of water. Price \$6,000.

4 Cottages, Admiral Road, on lots 40 x 250. Price, each \$950; or will sell all on easy terms for \$3,500.

General Agents for The Guardian Assurance Company, Limited, and the Law Union and Crown Insurance Company.

42 Fort Street

Telephone 30

Victoria, B. C.

## VICTORIA REGINA AND SASKATOON

### The Hugo Ross Realty Co.

LIMITED

62 Yates Street

VICTORIA

VANCOUVER

**SNAPS****3****SNAPS**

The following properties have been listed with us at these low prices for immediate sale. Intending purchasers would do well to look them up immediately.

GORGEOUS ROAD. Water frontage, 5 acres good land with fine view, near Victoria Gardens. Beautiful residential site. Price per acre.....\$1500

GLANFORD AVENUE. 5 acres, southern slope. Adjoins railway. All cleared and under cultivation. City water main within 100 feet. Only four miles from the City Hall on a good road. High land, with good view, suitable for fruit trees and strawberries. Price.....\$1750

PANDORA STREET AND HARRISON AVENUE. Two houses on one large lot, in first class repair. One block from car line. Rents for \$17.00 per month. Price.....\$2100

## OAK BAY

### RESIDENTIAL ACREAGE AND LOTS

Two minutes from car. Near golf links.

Fine oak trees. Magnificent view.

APPLY TO

### J. MUSGRAVE

SOLE AGENT

Tel. 922

Cor. Broad and Trounce Ave.

### JOINS THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY OF CITY

J. M. Whitney, Late of Woodstock, Ont., Opening Jewelry Store

headquarters, but never made himself conspicuous on his past. He preferred to be the modest man that he was, going at his value for the day, and while his multi-millionaire relatives continued to enjoy the life of riches, Bob lived here a frugal life and died almost an obscure death.

#### STAMPEDE TO QUARTZ CREEK.

Discoverer of Klondike Will Be Allowed Compensation Claim.

In anticipation of the Quartz Creek concession being thrown open in a short time, says a report from Dawson, the stampedes are beginning to take in the hills of Quartz Creek. The concession boundaries extend along the right limit of the Quartz Creek watershed and down and across the valley of the creek to the base of the hill on the left limit.

All up the left limit it has been open, but now that the Quartz is to receive some more attention by the concession opening, other loose ground around there is being picked up. Indian river ground, adjoining the mouth of the Quartz and above and below the junction, is staked for miles in each direction. In fact, nearly all of Indian River Valley is staked.

Quartz Creek pay is found chiefly on the hill claims on the right limit, below the mouth of Canyon and Little Blanche. The individual claims have been kept alive there for years.

Application for compensation claims have been received at the gold office of late from a number of miners who are being allowed to select ground on the Quartz Creek concession.

Some compensation claims also may be granted to the Herman concession. A number of the compensation questions now being settled have been hanging fire for years, since the early days of the Klondike. Among the compensation claims being granted in the Quartz concession are several that Miller Creek miners have been allowed as a result of trouble on Miller Creek. The Miller Creek people were notified some time ago that they were entitled to compensation and some of them are just now getting around to make application.

Bob Henderson, the discoverer of the Klondike, has been allowed the right to stake 2,000 feet of ground for compensation, but he has made no choice. It is uncertain where Bob prefers to stake. He is entitled to stake a discovery of 1,500 feet on any stream, so the inducement of 2,000 feet anywhere in the territory would not look worth so much to Bob unless he could get it within the limits of some concession or inside reserve of some such nature, close to the old pay streaks.

#### BACKING TEXADA MINERS.

Western Federation Said To Be Supporting Texada Strikers.

It is now stated that the Western Federation of Miners is standing at the back of the miners of Marble Bay, Texada Island, in their fight with the management of the mines. The decision of the mine owners to prosecute the men who quit work under the provisions of the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act will be fought by the Western Federation, who have practically taken the matter out of the hands of the miners.

Owing to the dispute, the mines at Marble Bay have been laying idle since March 25th, and the test case under the new act will be watched with great interest, particularly as it will prove its workability. It is not yet known whether the case will be tried on Texada Island or in Vancouver, but this will probably be decided by the Attorney-General's department within the next few days.

#### OBSCURE ENDING.

A Well Connected Former Expert Worked as Humble Miner.

Robert Cavill, who was buried in the Hillside Cemetery at Dawson recently, figured conspicuously in the mining world in his time, and was connected with one of the richest families in England. He was taken a prisoner during the famous Jameson raid in South Africa, and the mining company which he then represented paid \$10,000 for his immediate release.

Cavill told friends in Dawson that he was a brother of a multi-millionaire of England. It is a tragedy of fate that while Cavill spent the greater part of his life as a mining expert and a prominent manager of mines in the Rand and elsewhere, he should meet his end as a humble miner in the Yukon. During the last few years he had made Dawson his capital on Monday.

#### FESTIVITIES AT LYONS.

Paris, May 18.—President Fallières and members of the cabinet left Paris today to attend the Sunday festivities there. They will return to the capital on Monday.

Vancouver, B. C., May 18.—The lumber manufacturers of this city, on being questioned as to the truth of the statement issued by the Winnipeg lumber dealers, that the recent advance of \$2 to \$3 per thousand made by them was the result of a similar advance made by the coast manufacturers on the material supplied by them, gave the statement an unqualified denial. There has been absolutely no advance of any kind of coast lumber since the list of the 13th December, 1906, was issued. Notwithstanding that there has been a sharp advance in the prices of logs since that date, the prices to Manitoba and the Northwest have remained unchanged.

It has been the practice latterly to blame the lumber manufacturer for all the difficulties, high prices, scarcity of material, etc., encountered by the farmer and settler in Manitoba and the Northwest, and the manufacturer has generally had difficulties enough of his own to contend with, without entering into an undertaking to refute all sorts of irresponsible rumors. The contention of the Winnipeg dealers, however, in this case is, so wholly groundless and mischievous, that in justice to themselves the manufacturers volunteer the above denial, the more so as in reply to inquiries made by telegram from Winnipeg dealers previous to this advance, as to the truth of such reported advance on the coast, they were informed that no advance of any kind had been made, and consequently there is no excuse for such a fabrication.

#### CLUBMAN'S CRIME.

Washington, May 18.—Gaston C. Phillips, of New York and Washington, a prominent clubman, today shot Frank G. Mockabee, a night carriage driver, with whom he had been spending the night. Mockabee was taken to a hospital, where he is said to be dangerously wounded.

## Twenty-five Acre Fruit Farm

340 ft. of water frontage, well drained, over 600 vigorous young fruit trees of the best winter variety. All kinds of small fruits, asparagus bed, vegetables of every description. New 8 roomed bungalow, new stable, chicken houses, etc.

Particulars furnished by

## MATSON & COLES

TELEPHONE 65. 23-25 BROAD STREET P. O. BOX 167.

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One Cent a Word Each Issue

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ALES AND STOUT  
FAIRALL BROS.—Bottled Ale, Stout and "Bromo Hygeia." Esq't Rd., Tel. 444.

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VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd., Tel. 120.

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FOR CHOICE FAMILY BREAD, CAKES, Confectionery, etc., try D. W. Hanbury, 73 Fort St., or ring up Phone 361, and your order will receive prompt attention.

## BOOKBINDING

THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbindery in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

## BOOKS AND STATIONERY

AND LATEST NOVELTIES, at Standard Stationery Co., 90 Government St. 2 an

## BUILDER &amp; GEN'L CONTRACTOR

THOMAS CATERALL—10 Broad Street, Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 820.

## CARPENTERS

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS—W. Lang, Contractor and Builder, Jobbing and repairing, 27 Avalon Road, James Bay, Phone A912.

S. CREECH, Carpenter and Jobber, Maple St.

## CIVIL ENGINEER

WM. E. DEVEREUX—Civil Engineer and British Columbia Land Surveyor. Surveys undertaken in any part of Province. Apply 30 Broad street.

## COAL AND WOOD

J. E. PAINTER, Cut Wood and General Teaming, 21 Cormorant St., Tel. 536.

## CONTRACTORS

C. A. MCGREGOR—Carpenter and Jobber, 83 Yates street. Terms moderate.

## COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS

PIONER COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS, Ltd., Pembroke St., Victoria. Tel. 697.

## CUSTOMS BROKER

C. S. BAXTER, Government street, Metropolitan block, opposite post office. Tel. 730.

## DRAYMEN

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office 52 Wharf St., Telephone 171.

## VICTORIA TRUCK &amp; DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

## DYE WORKS

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—110 Yates Street, Tel. 717. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

E. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Phone 200. Burns &amp; Renfrew.

PAUL'S CLEANING AND DYE WORKS, 120 Fort street, Tel. 624.

## ENGINEERS

Victoria Machinery Depot Co.—Shipbuilders, Founders, Supplies, Work St., Tel. 570.

## FURRIER

FRED FOSTER, 42½ Johnson street, Tel. 8182, makes a specialty of seal garments.

## GRAVEL ROOFING

COUGHLIN &amp; CO., 28 Broad, next Times.

## HARDWARE

THE HICKMAN TIE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cutlery, 82 and 84 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

WALTER S. FRASER &amp; CO., LIMITED—Dealers in Hardware, Iron pipe fittings and brass goods. Wharf Street, Victoria.

E. G. PRIOR &amp; CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government Streets.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY, A. SHOTWELL, Porter Block, Douglas street, manufacturer and importer of Saddles, Harness, etc.; complete assortment of leather goods; International Stock Food for sale.

## JAPANESE GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—Best Japanese Green Tea at all prices; Pocket Stores; Tooth Powder, J. M. Nagano &amp; Co., 41 Store street, and 61 Douglas, Balmoral Block.

## JUNK

BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks and Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency, 30 and 32 Store street, Phone 1336.

## LITHOGRAPHING

LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSED—Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is no advance to us; our work unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing &amp; Publishing Co., Limited.

## LIVERY AND TRANSFER

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd., Tel. 129.

## LODGES AND SOCIETIES

A. O. F., Court Northern Light, No. 5935, meets at P. of Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fulerton, Secy.

NATIVE SONS—Post No. 1, meets K. of P. Hall last Tues. of each month. A. E. Hayes Secy, R.R. of Commerce Bldg.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Prize of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall, 1st and 3rd Tues. Fred. Dyke, Pres.; Thos. Graville, Secy.

K. of P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora streets. H. Weber, K. of R. &amp; S. Box 644.

L. O. L. 1426 and 1610 meets the first and third Monday each month, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates street. Degree meeting fourth Wednesday.

K. of P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora streets. H. Weber, K. of R. &amp; S. Box 644.

## LUMBER

Taylor Mill Co., Ltd., Lly., Sashes, Doors, and Lumber, Government street, Tel. 664.

Victoria Machinery Depot Co.—Engineers, Shipbuilders, etc. Work street, Tel. 570.

## MIXED PAINTS AND VARNISHES

JOSEPH SEARS—91-92 Yates street, Tel. B742. Complete assortment, best goods.

## NOVELTY WORKS

L. HAFER—General Machinist, No. 150 Government street.

## OLD MATERIALS

HIGHEST PRICES paid by Vitoona, Junk Agency, 30 Store street; Copper, Brass, Bottles, etc. Phone 1336.

## HANDY TELEPHONE CALLS

CABINET MAKERS

DICKSON &amp; HOWES, Cabinet Makers and Joiners, 161 Johnson Street, 1135.

## THE DAILY COLONIST CLASSIFIED PAGE

'Phone 11

One Cent a Word Each Issue

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

POSSY WARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE Field, The Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Limited, corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria B. C.

## PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING

JOSEPH SEARS, 117 Douglas, opposite City Hall—Jobbing promptly attended to.

JOSEPH SEARS, 117 Douglas, opposite City Hall—Complete assortment, best goods.

## REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS

STANDARD STATIONERY CO., No. 90 Government street, sole agents for the old reliable Remington—the leading type-writer.

## RUBBER TIRES

Rubber Tires fitted to Hacks, Buggies and Carriages. Wm. Mable, 115 Johnson St.

## SASHES AND DOORS

Taylor Mill Co., Ltd., Lly., Lumber, Sashes, Doors, Government St., Tel. 564.

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WAITES BROS., 50 Fort St., Tel. 446 J76.

## SCAVINGER

MRS. E. LINES—Yards, etc., cleaned, Telephone J3814, or address, Maywood, P. O.

JAMES MCK. WILSON—City Scavenger, Phone, 662.

## SEAL ENGRAVING

General Engraver and Stencil Cutter, Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf St., opp. Post Office.

## SHEET METAL WORKERS

COUGHLIN &amp; CO., 28 Broad, next Times.

## SHIPPING &amp; FORWARDING AGENT

J. LEEMING, corner Fort and Wharf Sts. Tel. Office 748; Residence 1183.

## SOFA WATER MANUFACTURERS

FAIRALL BROS., Agents "Bromo Hygeia," Equipment road, Victoria, Tel. 444.

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COUGHLIN &amp; CO., 28 Broad, next Times.

## STENCIL AND SEAL ENGRAVING

General Engraver and Stencil Cutter, Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf St., opp. Post Office.

## TYPEWRITER REPAIRING

ONLY EXPERT Repair department in the city, Standard Stationery Co., 90 Government Street.

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J. E. PAINTER, Cut wood and general Teamling, 21 Cormorant St., Tel. 536.

## TEAS AND COFFEES

PIONEER COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS, Ltd., Pembroke St., Victoria. Tel. 697.

## TAXIDERMIST AND FURRIER

FRED FOSTER, 42½ Johnson Street, Tel. A182. Fur bought.

## UNDERTAKERS

B. C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 52 Government street, Tel. 48, 303, 404. Our experienced, well-qualified staff available at short notice. Chas. Hayward Pres., F. Casleton, Manager.

## WATCHMAKER

A. PETCH—99 Douglas street, Specialty of English watch repairing.

## PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

ART STUDIO

MRS. R. MAYNARD'S Art Studio, 41½ Pandora street, Views of B. C. and Alaska for sale.

## ASSAYER AND CHEMIST

J. O'SULLIVAN, F. C. S., Provincial assayer and Chemist, Vancouver, B. C.

## PATENTS AND LEGAL

ROWLAND BRITTAIN, Registered Attorney. Patents in all countries. Feltfield building, opp. P. O. Vancouver.

## CONSULTING ENGINEERS

REBECK, JAMES K., Tel. 1069. Consulting Mechanical Engineer, Naval Architect. Plans, specifications, special designs. Reports, surveys, and supervision. Rooms 32-33 Board of Trade building, Victoria, B. C.

## DENTISTS

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria, B. C. Telephone—Office 857; Residence 122.

E. G. PRIOR &amp; CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government Streets.

## HARNESS AND SADDLERY

A. SHOTWELL, Porter Block, Douglas street, manufacturer and importer of Saddles, Harness, etc.; complete assortment of leather goods; International Stock Food for sale.

## JAPANESE GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—Best Japanese Green Tea at all prices; Pocket Stores; Tooth Powder, J. M. Nagano &amp; Co., 41 Store street, and 61 Douglas, Balmoral Block.

## LITHOGRAPHING

LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSED—Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is no advance to us; our work unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing &amp; Publishing Co., Limited.

## LIVERY AND TRANSFER

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd., Tel. 129.

## LODGES AND SOCIETIES

A. O. F., Court Northern Light, No. 5935, meets at P. of Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fulerton, Secy.

## NATIVE SONS—Post No. 1, meets K. of P. Hall last Tues. of each month. A. E. Hayes Secy, R.R. of Commerce Bldg.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Prize of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall, 1st and 3rd Tues. Fred. Dyke, Pres.; Thos. Graville, Secy.

## NOVELTY WORKS

K. of P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora streets. H. Weber, K. of R. &amp; S. Box 644.

## OLD MATERIALS

L. O. L. 1426 and 1610 meets the first and third Monday each month, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates street. Degree meeting fourth Wednesday.

## PARKS

K. of P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora streets. H. Weber, K. of R. &amp; S. Box 644.

## SICAMOUS

SPOKANE HOTEL—L. F. Salter, proprietor. To the west and most centrally located hotel in Midway. Rates \$1.00 to \$2.00. Sample rooms, free bus. a/w 20.

## MIDWAY

THE ALTANTIC—Corner Broad and John streets. Thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout. Fine large airy rooms, single and en suite; also housekeeping suites thoroughly equipped, at moderate rent. David Murray, Prop.

## LOST

HOTEL SIDNEY—One of the finest hotels in Victoria. Of the best accommodations. Post office rates: \$1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, proprietor.

## THE DOMINION—Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates \$1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, proprietor.

## THE GORDON—Yates Street. First-class in every respect. Fifty spacious rooms. Moderate terms very moderate. J. Aberdeen Gordon, proprietor. Tel. 1013. P. O. Box 40.

## CALIFORNIA HOTEL—15 Johnson street, newly fitted up and renovated from top to bottom—good accommodation, bar always supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars. Thos. L. McManus, proprietor.

## STRATHCONA HOTEL—Strictly first-class; headquarters for tourists doing British Columbian B. Tompkins, Manager.

## MIDWAY

SPOKANE HOTEL—L. F. Salter, proprietor

LEE & FRASER  
11 TROUNCE AVENUE •

**ACREAGE**  
CORDOVA BAY—25 acres all first-class land on waterfront, adjoining piece subdivided in 5 acre blocks. Price \$150 per acre.  
**FIVE ACRES**—3 miles from city hall, all fenced and cleared for \$1,500.  
**SAANICH**—27 acres, good land for \$100 per acre.  
**STRAWBERRY VALE**—10 acres all cleared and fenced, ready to be seeded down. Price \$3000.  
**FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE**—Loans made on city and suburban property at 6 per cent.

**FOR SALE**  
SO ACRES—Sooke District, just inside Sooke harbor. District, just inside Fine Sea Frontage—At Esquimalt, about three acres. Cheap.  
**TWO LOTS**—On Victoria harbor with large wharf and sheds and 2 large ware houses in good condition. On easy terms.  
**THREE LOTS**—On Yates street with 10 stores, bringing in good rentals.  
**TO RENT**—Large wharf at foot of Yates street. Rent \$130 per month.  
For further particulars apply to  
**J. STUART YATES**  
22 Bastion street, Victoria.

**EMPIRE REALTY CO.**Real Estate and Financial Brokers.  
66 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

DALLAS ROAD—Two large lots, \$1,000.

QUEENS AVENUE—140 feet frontage, \$1,200.

FOUR COTTAGES—Esquimalt, One-fifth each, \$3,300.

SAN JUAN AVENUE—6 room house; modern; cash, \$825, balanced 6 per cent.

BURNSIDE ROAD—2½ acres, 12 room house, stone foundation and basement; splendid orchard, stable and coach house; grounds in beautiful shape, hedges and ornamental trees; terms, \$9,000.

HOUSE—On Chambers street good property, on car line, 2 storey, 7 rooms, hot and cold water, modern, price \$1,800, easy terms.

HOUSE—One of the best residences in the city—100x100, 2½ storeys, 8 rooms, 2 stairs, stone foundation, price \$6,000, very easy terms.

22 ACRES—About 20 acres cultivated, good soil, more partly cleared, barns, timber, about 2½ miles to railway station and 1 mile to wharf, Cowichan bay, good water, house barn and other outbuildings. Price \$6,500.

7½ ACRES—18 acres ploughed, 22 acres chopped and partly cleared, 10 acres partly slashed and seeded, balance timbered, 5 roomed house, stable and pantry, stable for cows and horses, hay barn, chicken houses, turkey houses, woodshed, separator, driving shed, 2 acre fence in for chickens, good well water, with force pump up to the house, Price \$3,300.

17 ACRES—About 15 acres cleared and about 40 acres grazed and burnt, small orchard, fence on Koksilah river falls, good water, good for chickens ranch on large scale, or for sheep, land suitable for orchard, 3 miles from Cowichan station, small house, 5 rooms, barn and outbuildings, price \$1,000.

ARTHUR BELL  
PHONE 1385. 91 YATES STREET.

A SNAP.

10 ACRES ON DOUGLAS STREET. To RE BUYING, it will pay you to look into our Oak Bay proposition. The prices and terms are made to suit the most careful buyers. It is selling fast and the prices will be advanced shortly. Lay now and get in on the ground floor.

LIST YOUR PROPERTY with us for quick sale. We are represented in most of the towns in the East, and in the last week have been asked by them to send a new list. If you list your property before Wednesday it will go out on this new list all over the East and in all probability will be sold quickly.

CHOICE LOTS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE CITY AT LOW RATES.

**THE ROYAL GUARANTEE & TRUST CO., LTD.**

REAL ESTATE, FARM LANDS, TIMBER LIMITS, BUSINESSES.

COR. GOVERNMENT AND YATES STS.

PHONE 1137. ADELPHI BUILDING.

12 ROOMED HOUSE AND GOOD LOT—On Belcher street, this is the best part of town, and is a cheap buy at \$8,500.

8 ROOMED HOUSE AND TWO GOOD LOTS—On Oak Bay Ave., price \$8,000.

5 ROOMED HOUSE AND GOOD LOT—In Victoria West. Price \$950. This is a super lot.

3½ LOTS—In the Pearce Estate, just above Belmont avenue; these are the highest lots in this estate and command a magnificent view, price \$2,250.

ACREAGE—Just off Esquimalt road, price \$1,200 per acre; this is a good buy.

2 LOTS—On Belmont avenue, price \$1,200. These are a snap.

1 LOT—On Esquimalt road near city limits, price \$900; easy terms; this is a super lot.

WE HAVE FOR SALE—18 acres of beautiful fruit land on Okanagan Lake, 10 acres of which is planted out in apple and peach trees, and balance is cultivated; there is a good stream through the property for irrigation. This property is offered at \$100 per acre which is less than they are asking for wild land in neighborhood.

THE STUART ROBERTSON CO. Limited,  
26 Broad Streeet.

\$4,500—Cordova Bay—3 acres with water frontage, all cleared; nice cottage, most beautiful situation on the Bay.

\$1,300—Buys a nice cottage and two lots on Cameron street.

\$7,000—12 roomed house and two lots, conveniently located with modern conveniences.

James Bay District.

\$9,000—Modern dwelling on St. Charles St.

Beautiful grounds and situation.

3½ ACRES—Esquimalt District, 8 roomed house, barn and outbuildings, \$20 per acre.

S. A. BAIRD  
70 Douglas St.

DENAM STREET—Cottage, with three lots laid out in small fruit. A good buy at \$2,500.

FINLAYSON AVENUE—A half acre of good land for only \$650.

NORTH PARK STREET—Cottage, with all conveniences, good stable, lot 60x120, \$800.

BICKLEY BUSINESS doing a good trade for sale cheap. Particulars furnished on application.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—Allow us to quote you rates before insuring elsewhere.

E. WHITE, 100 Government St.

Five ACRES Wilkison road, best land, at Strawberyvale, 1½ acres in good fruit, apples, strawberries, raspberries, etc. Nice 10 roomed residence, good well barns, chicken houses, all cleared, \$5,000.

ONE LOT, NO. 84 on North side of Edmonston road, near Jubilee Hospital, \$275.

12 ACRES at Sooke 12 acres cleared, 20 acres slashed, balance good timber, nice lake on property, per acre \$10.

LARGE FAMILY RESIDENCE with over 3 acres of property, chicken house, etc. Ideal to city and having a beautiful view of the Gorge and City. The house has been thoroughly painted inside and out this year, and everything is in first-class condition. The place is considered to be one of the choicest on the Gorge road.

For full particulars apply to E. White (tenant), who can make better financial arrangements than can be obtained elsewhere. Price \$15,000.

Some splendid houses for sale, ranging in price from \$1000 and up.

Also some snags in acreage and lots.

WINNIPEG BROKERS  
Hanna Block. Real Estate. Yates St.  
Phone 408.

THREE GOOD BYES

5½ acres—Brick house, 7 rooms, bath and pantry; 2½ acres in fruit trees, bearing fine view, within three miles of City Hall.

\$5,500—Two fine lots, Prior street and Blackwood Avenue.

\$4,500—Residence, 8 rooms, modern, centre of city, lot 60x120.

WINNIPEG BROKERS  
Nearly opposite Dominion Hotel.

5,3. FLOYD, Clerk.

Use telephone to Seattle.

Municipality of the District of Oak Bay

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders will be received by the under-

signed up to Thursday, 23rd May, 1907.

Ten grand juries, six solicitors, and

two water men; details, plans and

specifications can be seen at the Clerk's office, 21 Chancery Chambers, Langley street.

5,3. FLOYD, Clerk.

# ALBERNI!

We have the exclusive sale of several choice pieces of property in this section at prices which are exceptionally low and should the C. P. R. build the railway from Nanaimo to Alberni will be worth ten to twenty times present values. We have

## TEN ACRES

of excellent land adjoining the Anderson Townsite all cleared and partly cleared, also adjoining the school house at.

**\$150.00 per Acre.**

EASY TERMS.

## LEEMING BROS., Ltd.

22 FORT STREET

## JOHN DEAN

108 Government Street

HOUSES 7 ROOMS, good lot and garden, 2 miles from car line, price \$1,250.

COTTAGE 8 ROOMS, 2 fine lots, garden—shrubbery, etc. \$4,000 easiest terms.

BUNGALOW, new 6 rooms all modern conveniences, price \$4,000, \$2,000 cash, balance long time.

COTTAGES SMALL AND LARGE from \$1,500 up, on easy terms.

Two of the finest houses with ample surrounding grounds, shrubbery, and kitchen gardens.

GORGE ROAD—Fine brick residence, 9 rooms, modern improvements, with stable, outbuildings, etc., eligible situation good garden, two minutes from car; fine home, moderate price; easy terms.

SWINERTON & ODDY  
102 Government Street.

A NICE NEW BUNGALOW

IN GOOD LOCATION and 4½ acres of land about 1½ miles from centre of city \$5,000, \$3,000 cash, balance at 6 per cent

## Victoria's Residential Property

## THE UPLANDS PROPERTY

Between Cadboro Bay road and the sea, is being artistically subdivided and will be placed on the market in the near future. Apply

Andrew Wright,  
St. Charles Street, or

Oldfield, Kirby &amp; Gardner,

Winnipeg, Man.

## Residential Site

On Esquimalt Road

Beautifully situated with magnificent view over Victoria Harbor, Beacon Hill and the Straits; comprises five lots on south side of Esquimalt Road, just below Head Street.

## A. W. JONES, Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS

28 FORT STREET

## V. C. MADDOCK & CO.

### BUILDING LOTS

Woodlawn Park Lots

These lots are a part of the Captain Wolley property on Oak Bay avenue, close to the beach and command a splendid view over the water. Excellent building sites, only . . . . . \$900

Belmont Ave.

A few choice lots at . . . . . \$1,000

James Bay

Choice building lots only ten minutes walk from Post Office. Lots are high and dry, convenient to cars and school, only . . . . . \$750

## FOR SALE

A Rare Chance to Purchase

A LOVELY HOME—CHEAP

On Fairfield road, beautifully located with a fine sea view and right of way to two of the finest houses in the country, only about three or four minutes walk from the beach. Commanding about nine acres of splendid soil sloping gradually down to the south. Fine 9 room cottage, built on brick and stone foundation, bathroom with hot and cold water. City water laid on to property. Large stable, coach houses, chicken house and other outbuildings. Fine orchard of about 100 trees in splendid bearing. Tennis lawn, etc.

The above property can easily be subdivided, roads being on every side of it. Price only \$15,750 terms. For further particulars apply to

FLINT &amp; CO.,

Established 1887. Real estate agents, 15 Trounce Avenue.

G. B. HUGHES

REAL ESTATE

50 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

20 LOTS, Oakland Estate, \$4,000

4-10 ACRES on Carey Road, close in . . . . . \$4,600

6 ACRES on Oxford Street, near Cook . . . . . \$10,000

2 STOREY 8 roomed house, modern, and 2½ lots on Superior street . . . . . \$9,500

Use telephone to Seattle.

## Money to Loan

On Approved Security

## At LOW RATES

## Robt. Ward & Co. Ltd.

TEMPLE BUILDING, VICTORIA

## C. NEWTON YOUNG

Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Notary Public, Etc.

DUNCAN'S E. &amp; N. RAILWAY

## PARSONS, LOVE & CO.

### A SNAP

A very neat, nearly new 6-roomed cottage; bath and p. In splendid order; half block from car line; with full sized lot, 60x120; woodshed, chicken house, and some fruit trees.

The above is listed with us for a few days at \$1,900, on easy terms. If you want a cheap home do not fail to see this.

74 DOUGLAS STREET VICTORIA, B.C.

Re Peter Walmsley, Deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the Trustees and Executors Act all creditors and others having claims against the estate of Peter Walmsley formerly of Goldstream, B.C. who died on the 30th day of March, 1907 and probate of whose will was granted James T. Walmsley, the executor, and his wife out of the Victoria Registry of the Supreme Court of British Columbia on the 29th day of April, 1907 are required to send to the undersigned the sollevents for the executor on or before the 10th day of June, 1907 full particulars of their claims duly verified and the nature of the securities and amounts held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after the said 10th day of June 1907 the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among his parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claim which he may have had notice, and that the said executor will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

All parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to the said executor forthwith.

DATED POOLEY, LUXTON &amp; POOLEY

## Screen Doors and Windows

Our stock of Screen Doors and Windows awaits your inspection.

We have them in all standard sizes and at a range of prices to suit purchasers.

Forestall the flies by having your screen doors and windows placed now.

## B. C. HARDWARE CO.

E. C. GREENSHAW W. J. GRIFFIN

Phone 82

Box 683

## LAUNCH FITTINGS

STEERING WHEELS OF ALL TYPES  
FLAG SOCKETS AND BILGE PUMPS

### CLEATS AND CHOCKS

Of the very Latest Pattern. See Showrooms.  
ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.

## HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

29 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

### SEASON 1907

## New Tennis and Croquet Goods

Spalding's Base Ball Supplies.

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO., - - - 115 GOVERNMENT ST.

## FIGURE THIS OUT

Why we sell Hungarian Flour (Moose Jaw) at, per sack \$1.50  
Do not delay in buying, our loss is your gain.

SYLVESTER FEED CO., - - - 87-89 YATES STREET.

New Perfumes and McConkey Chocolates Just Arrived at

## FRASER'S DRUG STORE

Near the Post Office

## The WOODS HOTEL

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Newest and only Modern Hotel in B. C. American--rates \$2, \$2.50 and \$3. Also European.

WOOD, WILLIAMS & WOOD Proprietors.

## B. C. TOBACCO IS SHOWN IN LONDON

Excited Favorable Comment at The International Trade Exhibition

Tobacco, a London monthly trade journal, in its issue for May deals exclusively with the third International Tobacco Trade Exhibition, which was held last month at the Royal Horticultural Hall. The following mention is made of the exhibit made under the auspices of the government of British Columbia:

Mr. J. H. Turner, Agent-General for British Columbia, Finsbury Circus, E.C. The display of leaf, manufactured tobacco and cigars from Kelowna, B. C., created attention and interest, and conveys a very fair idea of the possibilities of British Columbia as a tobacco-producing territory. Notwithstanding that tobacco growing is in its infancy, Mr. Holman, of Kelowna, not by any means an expert, succeeded in raising many fine specimens of plants having leaves from two to three feet in length, while cigars made from Vuelta Abajo, Havana leaf, 1902 crop, were equal to many well-known brands of imported Havana. The exhibit included bundles of Wisconsin seed leaf, 1900 crop, a number of bundles, mostly three bands each, of Vuelta Abajo, Havana leaf, crop 1900, and other of the 1902 crop. There is a succulence about British Columbia tobacco that is absent from every other country's growth and which creates a flavor that must be acquired to be truly appreciated. There is ample room in British Columbia for enterprising agriculturists if only they will direct their attention to tobacco planting. Given the necessary attention there is no reason why, eventually British possessions should not supply the home market with considerable con-

signments of leaf every year. Mr. O'Dell superintended the display at British Columbia's stand."

The Mr. O'Dell alluded to is Seymour Hastings O'Dell, for a considerable period a resident of this city. Mr. O'Dell's portrait is published in the Journal mentioned.

### Varicose Ulcers Cured

Miss Elizabeth Campbell, 20 Sheridon Ave., Toronto, states: "About eight years ago I hurt my leg near the ankle and the result was what doctors called varicose ulcers. I was treated in two Toronto hospitals and sent away without being cured. From the very start Dr. Chase's Ointment helped me, and by persistent use it has entirely cured me."

Free Samples of "Preventives" and a booklet on Colds will be gladly mailed you, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., simply to prove merit. Preventives are little Candy Cold Cure tablets. No Quinine, no Laxative, nothing harmful whatever. Preventives prevent colds--as the name implies--when taken early, or at the "Sneeze Stage." For a seated cold or LaGrippe break it up safely and quickly with Preventives. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes

### CUBAN TREASURER DEAD.

Havana, May 18.—Gen. Carlos Bolofa, treasurer of Cuba, died today at Guanabacoa.

### TOO MUCH FOR KUROKI.

New York Entertainment Worse Than Fighting Russians.

New York, May 18.—The strenuous life of a distinguished visitor is beginning to tell on the hardy constitution of General Kuroki, according to report, and he has informed his aides and the American officers who are directing his itinerary that tonight must be devoted entirely to rest. Ever since his arrival in the city there has been almost a steady stream of callers at his apartments in the Hotel Astoria, and deluge of invitations for the Japanese. Although the general and members of his staff did not get to bed until an hour well nigh morning, the itinerary for today got them out early and he was on his way to Governor's Island, the army headquarters of the department of the East, before many New Yorkers had breakfasted. At the battery they took the Governor's Island

## How Champagne Is Made

### CONCLUSION

The dosage is the last process in the preparation of French Champagne and depends upon the market for which the wine is intended. France, Germany and in fact most of the Continent preferring not as dry champagne as Great Britain and the United States, which demand wines of extraordinary dryness. The fact that Americans are always willing to pay for the best is one reason why the house of G. H. Mumm & Co. exports its choicest products to this country.

Some brands produce heavy wines by the addition of alcohol, but G. H. Mumm & Co. have always aimed to furnish a pure champagne and of the very best quality, the Extra Dry being of the type unexcelled, while the Selected Brut is pronounced by connoisseurs the finest brut champagne imported into the United States, all cavas being made of vintage wines.

### G.H. MUMM & CO.

Extra Dry and Selected Brut  
The Wines by which other Champagnes are judged.



By Special Appointment To His Majesty The King

In the science of economy there is an axiom that the best is the cheapest.

### HUNTLY & PALMERS BISCUITS

are the best.

## THE STEINWAY PIANO

as an art work has always created its own atmosphere and fixed the commercial standards.

**All Steinway**  
Pianos are artistic and of the highest order of merit, but each has its individuality, its own qualities, its own characteristics.

### SOLE AGENTS

## M. W. WAITT & CO., LTD.

The Quality Music House  
44 GOVERNMENT STREET

ferry boat, and as the visitors approached the island, the post saluting guns boomed out a welcome to them.

### A Lady of Resource.

—Most Canadians have heard or read of the beautiful Countess of Warwick, who has for many years been an ardent socialist. The name and fame of Warwick are so closely associated with feudal privileges and king-making power that it is difficult to associate a countess of that line with anything so modern and undecorative as socialism. Lady Warwick's views are described by one writer as a kind of pink-tea democracy, rather than the red variety.

Her sister, also a woman of physical charm, Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox, has recently shown that she holds in high esteem the convention that a feminine aristocrat shall be useless. Not content with being known as a perfectly gowned woman and one of the cleverest amateur gardeners in England, she has also undertaken to carry on an industry which appeals to every housewife. She is going to establish a fruit-bottling business at Broughton Oxfordshire and is confident of success as the trade in bottled and tinned commodities has greatly increased of late. The gardens at Broughton Castle are the most beautiful in the country, with their hundreds of different kinds of tea-roses. If equal success crowns her efforts in fruit bottling, Lady Gordon-Lennox may prove a formidable competitor to Californian and Chicagoan firms, which have been rather unpopular in England since last year's "exposures."—Canadian Courier.

### Outing and Garden Hata

Hata arrived at the Beehive, 84 Douglas street. They are moderate in price, but of the very best straws. Hats worth \$2 and \$2.50 are sold at \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50. These prices cannot be repeated.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

THE GREAT EMPORIUM OF THE GREAT WEST.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

# "Celebration Values" This Week

## Just the Very Opportunity for the "24th"---Ladies' Valuable Silk Waists Go On Sale Tomorrow

A MANUFACTURER'S choice new stock of SILK WAISTS purchased "at wipe out prices" enables us to commence the celebration week with the very opportunity we seek of pleasing our friends and patrons. A few descriptions of these charming goods will speak for themselves.

Regular values \$2.25 to \$3.00, on sale tomorrow.....\$1.35

Regular value \$3.75, on sale tomorrow .....\$2.50

Regular values \$4.50 to \$7.50, on sale tomorrow.....\$3.50

LADIES' WHITE SILK BLOUSE, fastened in front, wide box pleat with two rows of tucking down either side; tucked back; 3/4 sleeve, finished with tucked cuff; collar to match. Price .....\$1.35

LADIES' PALE BLUE AND PINK SILK WAISTS, made with deep pointed yoke of tucks and insertion; 3/4 sleeve finished with lace cuff; collar to match. Price .....\$2.50

Price .....\$3.50

## Immense Clearance of Tapestry Squares---3 Lots Go On Special Sale, Commencing Tomorrow

A N enormous shipment of TAPESTRY SQUARES has just come to hand from one of the best English mills at a greatly reduced rate on present day quotations. They are aristocrats of carpetdom both in richness of color effect and artistic design. Their splendid wearing quality make them a most economical buy.

We Will Offer the Entire Lot during This Week at the following Reduced Prices:

LOT NO. 1. 3 yds. x 3 yds., worth regular \$10.00; special price ..\$6.75

3 yds. x 3 1/2 yds., worth regular \$12.00; special price ..\$8.75

3 yds. x 4 yds., worth regular \$13.50; special price ..\$10.75

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ORIGINALITY of styles, first class wearing qualities and low prices are the special features of Spencer's Shoes. The would-be smartly attired can revel in a stock that in its comprehensiveness cannot be surpassed here in Victoria. No small wonder, therefore, that values are so exceptionally high. The larger the purchase the greater the benefit to the public both in the pick of qualities and the consequently low prices. Secure your "24th" shoe at Spencer's during the coming week.

WOMEN'S KID BLUCHER LACE BOOTS, light sole, patent tip, dull kid top, per pair .....\$2.50

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SPECIAL LINES OF BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, salmon and natural shades, each 75c....50c. BLACK CASHMERE SOX, silk, spliced toe and heel, per pair .....25c.

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# VICTORIA THE BEAUTIFUL

## FINGER OF FATE

Must Vancouver Surrender Her Position as Great Terminal Point?

**Letter IV.**

Victoria, May 18, 1907.

Dear .... Since my last letter the announcement has officially been made in London of the great Imperial project to bind the colonies closer by the inauguration of fast steamship lines on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. You have, of course, read the details of the plan which have been quite fully cabled to Canada. We in Victoria are particularly and specially interested in the announcement, which by the way, has been characterized by a London correspondent as "the most important matter which has engaged the attention of the British government in a hundred years."

I think I am stating the case accurately when I say that in no portion of the empire which is to be affected by the proposed arrangement, will there be witnessed, as a result of the consummation of the project, more important developments than on Vancouver Island. Just as there is no doubt that 2 and 3 are greater than 2 and 2, so is it certain that the position of this island on the Pacific seaboard implies the necessity of the great transcontinental lines of railway seeking a terminus on it, if they are to attain the maximum amount of benefit to be derived from the inauguration of the improved service and carry out the aim of the promoters of the scheme in respect to the saving of all possible time.

I have not the slightest desire to say one single word in disparagement of Vancouver, which is in many respects a wonderful city, peopled with enterprising citizens who have displayed marvelous energy and capacity; but I personally am firmly of the opinion that the position of the present metropolis of British Columbia is distinctly imperilled by the trend of events in the development of the science of transportation.

In justification for my conviction on this point, I cite these facts: The very life's blood of Vancouver is the circumstance that it is the Pacific terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Without that line entering its doors it would drop at once to the position of a small commercial community, serving perhaps the developed and rapidly increasing trade. No one will, I think, dispute that in this I have stated the case accurately.

In the next place, the approach from the ocean to Vancouver, whether it be from the north, past the east coast of Vancouver Island, or from the south, by way of the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, is to vessels of large dimensions, of a perilous character—in the sense that the course to be followed by a navigator are tortuous, subject to adverse tides, and, at the seasons when foggs prevail, positively dangerous. This, I think, will not be considered in any sense an extravagant or illegitimate statement of the conditions.

A third fact, which, to my mind, has a direct bearing on the point which I have set out to establish, is that the course followed by the C. P. R. in its progress eastward to the Rocky mountains is one which events over which the C. P. R. has no control may have to be altered. If you will glance at a map of British Columbia and note the route of the C. P. R. from the Pacific seaboard, you will find that after leaving Vancouver the line is soon veering northward until Ashcroft is reached, where it takes a dip southward and proceeds eastward in a straighter line for a considerable distance. But its course further eastward has no bearing on the point just now involved.

You will at once agree with me, I think, that, assuming no difficulties presented themselves in the way of gradients, etc., the shortest and most advantageous route for the C. P. R. to follow in reaching the Pacific seaboard would be to go due west from Ashcroft to Bute Inlet. And right here let it be recalled that the Bute Inlet route, not necessarily implying a connection with Ashcroft, was the one chosen by the pioneer corps of surveyors who located the line of railway across Canada.

My deductions, therefore, from my conception of the situation respecting Vancouver, and the facts bearing upon it, are that the city on the mainland is not naturally the point which ought to have been chosen as the terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway. That is to say, it is expected to accomplish from the sea, it is seriously handicapped, and in respect to location as the target, while the line of railway would strike if it followed the line of least resistance, it is occupying an illegitimate position, and one which is gravely jeopardized by the trend of developments in the science of transportation.

I fancy I hear you say: "Pshaw! Vancouver is fixed as the terminus of the C. P. R. Her position is too firmly established for there to be any doubt about it now. The men who have invested their money in the up-building of that city are too shrewd not to know what they are about. The thing is absurd."

Don't be too sure about it. Take the case of Tacoma. Tacoma was a city when Seattle was a village. And look at the two places today! Seattle is double the population of Tacoma. And why has this situation resulted? There is only one answer—because Seattle occupied the superior position in respect to the solution of the problems of transportation.

"But Tacoma is a thriving and promising city," you say. Certainly; and I do not wish for a moment to be understood as harboring any such delusion as that Vancouver is destined to collapse as a commercial centre. Not at all—I simply say that the handwriting on the wall declares that there shall be built on the British Pacific seaboard a great city where the transcontinental railway systems in Canada and the great steamship lines will make their termini, and that nature has placed a bar in the way of Vancouver being the point chosen as the site of that great city. If it be chosen, nature will have been ignored, the principle of following the line of least resistance will have been shattered, and artificial methods pursued in maintaining a structure, which, by all the rules of logic, ought never to have been reared.

Who is the demon who unceasingly pursues the transportation magnates of the world, lured them into constant action and urged them to renewed effort? His name is Competition; and he is constantly shouting, "Save time! save time! save time!" In obedience to this mandate millions

## What Fate Has Decreed for Vancouver Island—Favorite Camping Resorts Adjacent to City—What Is Offered Holiday Seekers—With the Disciples of Izaak Walton

## STREAM AND VALE

How Devotees of the Rod and Fly Fared During Week

(By H. F. Pullen)

The fishing at Sooke during the past week has been only fair. Indeed there have been no catches reported from there such as those brought in last year. About twenty Victorians were up there a week ago with varying success. Among the catches reported were Adams, 38; Bucket, 27; Harry Clark, 16; McTavish, 12; W. R. Shotbolt, 16; Ives, 10. Most of these were caught in the big lake although some good fish were landed from the middle lake.

The end of last week at Cowichan was too rainy for good fishing, yet none of those who went up returned empty-handed. The most successful heard of were Ed North and Denham who managed to fill their baskets. North is building a cabin for the use of himself and friends, who go a holidaying in that direction.

H. Smith, who was up with Henry Moss, reports that they had a splendid time, although the fish were not very hungry. His largest tipped the scales at four and a half pounds and there were a number of other big fish to keep him company.

Light March Brown and Constance were the favorite liners on the daily trips.

Very similar report comes from W. H. Blans, who spent a day or two around the lake and upper reaches of the river. He says the fishing was very poor on account of the rain, but yet

a few fish. Later in the week Arthur S. Barton found the sport very good especially in the lake where he took eight, none of which were less than two pounds, and some going three and a half. He thinks the river rather too high yet for the best results. The fish taken from the lake are usually larger than those caught in the river.

While the visitors to Cowichan lake were getting rather poor results, at the mouth of the river the sport was much better. Albert Wild filled up with big fellows. They can usually be taken at this point just as the tide

comes in.

Messrs. Oliver and W. C. Ward have been spending the week in the former's house-boat on Cowichan lake. The boat may be towed from place to place, yet the occupants enjoy all the advantages of a country house. One rather wonders that more of those who can afford it do not use this method of spending their holidays.

Some changes are reported in the Cowichan lake district. Will Swinerton has sold his place to Biglerstaff Wilson and has bought a waterfront cottage from Frank Green where he will build a cottage for himself. Colonel Haggard has just completed his log cottage in rustic style. It is said to be an ideal summer residence. Kenneth Gillespie is running the launch "Walbran" from the Lakeside Hotel, towing boats to the head of the lake. He has also put a number of new boats on the lake for hire. Taken all in all it looks as if this resort was likely to become even more popular than in former years. I cannot leave the discussion of this subject without mentioning that complaints have been made from visitors that a bull is allowed to run at large on the road about half way between the lake and Duncans. Even if he is not savage no one likes to meet a creature of that sort.

In mentioning camping resorts, the Gorge is one of the best known in the neighborhood. Large numbers gather along the banks, and it is a very picturesque sight to those in the habit of taking a boat ride up the arm on a summer evening to see the glimmering camp fire lights reflected through the trees in the placid waters. It is like what one might imagine fairy land to resemble.

Speaking of fish, Francis Kermode, curator of the museum, is making a plaster cast of the curious specimen caught a few days ago in Flinday, Durham, and Brodie's salmon trap. It belongs to one of the species of ribbon fish but just which one has not yet been decided.

These ribbon fish are denizens of the deep waters and cannot live at or near the surface. So rare is it that even so great an authority as Asdown Green was unable to place it. The fish measures 6 feet 8 inches in length, its width varies from 10 to 12 inches to nothing, while its thickness is in no place more than 2 inches. The dorsal fin extending from head to end is almost as wide as the fish but the other fins are very minute.

The timmer eyes measure three inches across, but one has been torn out, the gills eaten away, and the fin very much injured. It is impossible to learn how the creature came to leave its native home. Probably he had an encounter with some other creature in those regions and was the loser in the fray.

A very interesting evidence of the adaptability of the ways of the wild things to our modern civilization was shown in the fact that a white crowned sparrow chose for its nesting site an old tomato can that had been thrown on to an empty lot on Camosun street. Here the little lady built a pretty nest of grass and hair, and laid four brown-spotted eggs with perfect faith in her ability to hatch them, and in the rest of the world to leave her unmolested. Alas for such fond hopes! The boys found the odd little home. They were not bad boys and did not mean any harm, but four of them needed just one egg each for their collection. Now the can is empty and Mistress White Crown is probably a sadder and wiser bird. This white crown sparrow is one of the commonest of our small birds. It is sometimes known as Gambel's sparrow and is so named in the museum. Others call it Nuttall's sparrow. The distinction between these so-called species is so small as not to amount to a real difference. The name white-crowned is an appropriate one and should be generally adopted.

Almost all of the small birds are nesting now. Even within the city limits they are very plentiful. A week ago, I took photographs of no less than five nests within a radius of two hundred yards. Four species were represented and all the nests were on the ground. Sad to relate though, none of the eggs are there today. All have been taken by children who do not appreciate the trustfulness of the little songsters.

Another example of this came forebodily to my notice this week. I had found a chipping sparrow's nest with four little blue eggs slightly spotted at the large end. The little mother was sitting on them and allowed me to approach so near that I obtained a photograph of her in her maternal capacity. She was so friendly that she would return to her nest even though I was standing with the camera only a few feet away. Thinking I might get even better results, I went again to see her a few days later. Two of the eggs had been taken and chippy was now so wild that she would not let me get near her. She unfriendly sat at the approach of a human monster,

are voted in subsidies by governments who would give the persons some little respite from the demon's demands; the kinds of faster and faster ships are laid, and old tortuous traffic routes abandoned for the straighter and less devious ways.

And thus it is with these musings I am brought back to the point of my contention in this letter—that Nature has here on Vancouver Island joined hands with the demon Competition and declared that at some point on these shores will be founded the permanent gateway through which will be poured the trade of the continent to empty upon the shores of the Orient and the Antipodean colonies, and through which will enter the returning volume of traffic born of the commercial relations maintained and fostered by the prestige and virility of the British Empire. SEEAYEGEE.

## FOR THE TOURISTS

### What Victoria Offers in the Way of Special Attractions

By Herbert Cuthbert.

What is the chief aim of a vacation? Is it not to enjoy a rest from business activity and work? To fit one for another year's work? To tone up one's physique by recreation, change the people who make a specialty of catering to tourists will become interested in providing hotels, hydro-pathic establishments, bath houses, summer gardens, etc., in the almost innumerable beauty spots, hunting and fishing resorts that abound all over Vancouver Island, and particularly in the neighborhood of Victoria.

It is impossible in so short an article to even mention all the advantages there are for tourists in Victoria now, Victoria is not without its places and points of interest, and visitors may find much to do in the way of sight-seeing. The noble parliament buildings immediately arrest the attention of strangers, the arrival docks being almost immediately in front of them. These buildings are considered to be one of the most beautiful pieces of architecture in America, and are visited by almost every stranger passing through the city. In these buildings the provincial government maintains three museums, agricultural, mineral, and natural history. The latter is one of the most complete on the American continent. It contains a collection of British Columbia fossils, Indian curios, specimens of natural history, of the game birds of the province and of the game fish, besides many other extremely interesting features.

Four miles from town is situated the quaint village of Esquimalt, for many years Great Britain's only dockyard and naval station on the coast. Its surroundings are extremely beautiful, the harbor being one of the best in the world. There is an immense dry dock belonging to the Dominion government, built primarily for the accommodation of H. M. S., now used almost entirely for commercial purposes, and which is the means of bringing a large amount of marine engineering shipbuilding to Esquimalt. There were about six thousand bluejackets and almost one thousand of His Majesty's regular troops stationed here and at Fort Macaulay. There are still H. M. survey ship and a third class

suburbs possess many beautiful resorts, they still contend, and are ready to defend the attitude most vigorously that their's far excels any of the others.

It would be difficult, in fact almost an impossibility, to enumerate and to describe in detail the different resorts because there are so many and each has its own peculiar set of attractions. However, a few of the principal ones may be mentioned.

In making the circle of the waterfront the point which first occurs to the mind, is Foul bay. This is a beach formed of beautiful soft sand and about a mile in length, situated some distance to the west of the Dallas beach. It is sheltered and is surrounded on all sides by cleared land, the owners of which have never objected to the erection of tents thereupon during the summer. Here swimming may be enjoyed without inconvenience. The water is warm especially immediately after the incoming of the tide. Just off the bay is Trial Island. Although there is quite a strong current flowing around this piece of land it is possible without danger, through the exercise of proper judgment, to troll in that locality and to obtain the finest sport of the north Pacific. The salmon appear to frequent that particular spot in large numbers, and especially at certain seasons, large catches may be made without any trouble. In addition, Foul bay is comparatively near the city, this rendering it easy for the bicyclist to run to and from the city with ease. For these reasons that site

commence to congregate. Before July has advanced to any extent the beach from one end to the other, is lined with these white domes. And just above them, all along the banks, are summer cottages, each of which is occupied. It is unnecessary to say anything more to prove that in the summer time that locality is peopled by quite a large sized colony. And what is more every member is out for enjoyment. Throughout the day the joyous cries of the children, as they paddle along the beach, are heard at night the young ladies and young men and the more elderly people gather about the bon fires and relate mythical ghost yarns. Altogether everyone spends a most pleasurable time, each day being marked by its own particular outings.

## AS OTHERS SEE US

### Coast Magazine Has Appreciative Article on Victoria

While sweet and fragrant, blooming flowers are scented the atmosphere and the birds are making delightful music for the ears of the one who can delve in the secret nooks of the wild wood and the stream, let us wander off into the less frequented spots of earth and enjoy the fulsome happiness of the life of the unfettered and unconventional, says a writer in the Coast magazine. Let us to the deep, quiet spots of the wilderness. Let us to the inland, pleasant spots of lake and bush. Let us to the resorts by the sea and the roadways through the forest. Let us to the inviting island cities and towns of British Columbia. Let us enjoy the welcome of those places where we can see and love a bit of Old England in the New World.

Vancouver Island, at the mouth of Puget Sound, is one of the choicest places in the Northwest to go for many various reasons. Here we find a section of country which is as yet very much undeveloped, but towards which a stream of moulded emigration is directing its way. Here we find not only opportunity for investment and occupation, but the most desirable chances for sports, pastimes and discovery. There is not a section of country of like dimensions so easy of access which has been so little explored.

Delightful spots for recreation and rest, for seclusion not only from the cares and worries of business and the city, but for solitude and communion with the wonderful forces which make nature unsurpassable and unapproachable when all the works and inventions of man fail to please, delightful spots are here found in many localities.

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and the same might be said of each of the various favorite resorts in the neighborhood. And it is a noteworthy fact that those patronizing the different places are firmly convinced that their particular selection is unrivaled. If a contrary suggestion is broached, if somebody inadvertently remarks that some other point is much more desirable, an argument of a more or less heated character is bound to occur.

For this reason the question "where shall we pitch our tent?" becomes one of vital and of general interest. To many the query is a mere formality because they have already decided in their own minds that the place where they have been in the habit of going "cannot be beaten" and that, therefore, they will again take up their summer residence in the same locality. Indeed, so long has it been the custom of the majority of Victorians to camp out, that a spirit of what almost might be termed sectionalism has sprung up. For instance, a certain coterie go to Oak Bay; there is another similar community found at the Willow's beach each summer, and the same might be said of each of the various favorite resorts in the neighborhood.

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# The Alpine Club of Canada

Elizabeth Parker, Secretary A. C. C.

The editor of the Winnipeg Telegram has asked me to give the story of the Alpine Club of Canada. Its genesis was in this wise: In the autumn of 1905, it fell to my lot to review A. O. Wheeler's valuable book, "The Selkirk Range," and, if I remember, I inserted an appeal for organized mountaineering in Canada. At all events, Mr. Wheeler wrote me saying that he had such a movement in his mind, if not already on foot. He was outlining arrangements, soon to materialize, by which a Canadian branch of the American Alpine club would be organized before another year. Would I lend a hand? I replied at once, saying how glad I should be to help, but only on an independent Canadian basis. Mr. Wheeler, who had for years been trying to interest Canadians in their own mountains, just as his fellow townsmen and mountaineer, Rev. Dr. Herdman, had been trying to do, replied that he was weary of preaching Canadian mountaineering to Canadians. A sufficient number would not respond to make an independent Alpine club go.

I then went to the editor of the Free Press and asked for help in what was a matter of Canadian self-respect. Mr. Dafee was very phlegmatic regarding the strenuous joys of actual mountain climbing. Mountain-climbing for the fun of it or the ethics of it touched no responsive chord in his heart at that moment. The national aspect it was that touched him. It organized mountaineering was bound to go sometime, as go it would, no doubt, he stood for an organization on a purely Canadian basis.

Would he open his editorial columns to the movement? Certainly. Would the Dominion government give any help? He did not think so. Would he ask them? No. Would he give me introductions as a responsible person, if I did the asking myself? Very gladly, but he did not think it would be any use. Thus armed, I wrote to the Premier, to the Minister of the Interior, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, giving the movement his benediction if nothing more. The Hon. Mr. Oliver replied with a brevity that was the soul of discouragement, that he had no time to think of it.

And so, with the moral support of the Free Press in Winnipeg, and the persistent privately organized efforts of Mr. Wheeler in Calgary, the movement went forward on Canadian lines. From the very first Mr. Wheeler was the backbone of the propaganda. When he found that the Canadian idea would appeal, he declared for a national club. Prof. Fay, president of the C. P. R., have been our warm friends. Indeed, every man and corporation appealed to, have helped the cause, and that far beyond our expectations. They are wise to comprehend the educational and ethical, and therefore national aspects of mountaineering in a land whose Alpine regions extend 600 by 1,000 miles. I wonder how many dwellers in cities and country places throughout Canada know that the Columbia ice-field covers 200 square miles at a mean elevation of 10,000 feet above sea level?

**To Meet in Paradise Valley**

A word about the Yoho camp, and another about the meet in July in Paradise Valley. To encourage the mountain craft among young Canadians, the constitution provides for a summer school of mountaineering in some strategic position, where graduating members may qualify for active membership, and active members may foregather for climbing and mountain study. The initial summer session was held in July last on the summit of the Yoho pass, seventeen miles in the wilderness, with an attendance during the week of 100 members, besides a corps of mountain outifters, two Swiss guides and a dozen experienced climbers. Seven lofty mountains, one a virgin peak, were climbed by successive parties during the week the session lasted; and every day a party left camp for the two days' excursion to Wapta glacier at the head of the Yoho valley. Some scientific work was done on this wonderful glacier, which is 250 feet thick at its snout, is five miles long, and fed by a snowfield thirty miles long. Some botanical work was done and a good deal of photographing. Forty-four graduated to active membership, of whom fifteen were ladies. In climbing, very heavy work was achieved by these neophytes of the plains, not even a delicate slip of a girl failing at the difficult summit over 10,000 feet above the sea. The oldest climbers, weather-beaten veterans of the upper glaciers, were overjoyed at the results. Miss Canada had the stuff in her. The Swiss guides, too, those stoical creatures, unhappy below the snow line, were especially demonstrative (that is, for a guide) over the agility, sure-footedness and courage of some of the ladies in rock climbing.

Every morning, ere the dawn was rosy, they filed away, in full climbing canonicals on the forest trail, each climber with his alpenstock or ice-axe, and two mountaineers with ropes. Every afternoon by 5 o'clock they reappeared through the trees, weary, very weary, but triumphant. Then for five minutes every tree of the forest joined in the exulting cheer, and the nearer mountains echoed answer, "Yoho! Yoho!! Yoho!!" which is the club's wellkin ring.

**Ian McLaren's Work**

"Ian Maclaren's" death will bring regret to millions who would hear unmoved of the demise of crowned heads and statesmen. A loss to literature is a loss to life, but in this case the reflection is inevitable that all that was best of John Watson remains with us in "Beside the Bonnie Brar Bush" and "The Days of Auld Lang Syne." His later work, perhaps inevitably, fell short of the noble standard he had set for himself, and took on a more religious character, which limited its scope.

**A Record in Toronto.**

How popular "Ian Maclaren" was in Toronto is indicated by the tremendous crowds he drew to his lecture in Massey Hall. It is said by Major Pond, the noted impresario, that he drew a more profitable audience to that hall than any other man who ever occupied it as single attraction. In the book of reminiscences in which this fact is recorded a very entertaining and intimate account of the noted author is given by the manager of "Ian Maclaren's" lecturing tour. Summing up the results, Major Pond says: "I saw more happy faces when accompanying him than any other man was ever privileged to see in the same length of time." This is supreme praise of the lecturer's power, when it is remembered that Pond had experience with such notables as Mark Twain, Bill Nye, Beecher, Arnold, Stanley, Kipling, Conan Doyle, and a score of others in mind while he spoke, and that no man ever had a greater knowledge of the effect great speakers make upon their audiences.

**A Cheery Philosopher.**

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Associate members are those unable to qualify, yet who generously contribute \$25 annually; and although we are but a year old, there are ten members of this grade. They are benevolent and public-spirited persons who believe the club has patriotic reasons for its existence, reasons which are enumerated as follows: (1) The promotion of scientific study and the exploration of Canadian Alpine and glacial regions; (2) the cultivation of art in relation to mountain scenery; (3) the education of Canadians to an appreciation of their mountain heritage; (4) the encouragement of mountain-craft and the opening up of new regions as a national playground; (5) the preservation of the natural beauties of the mountain-places and of the fauna and flora in their habitat; (6) and the interchange of ideas with other Alpine organizations. From the very inception of the movement, Sir Sandford Fleming, K.C.M.G., and William Whyte, second vice-president of the C. P. R., have been our warm friends. Indeed, every man and corporation appealed to, have helped the cause, and that far beyond our expectations. They are wise to comprehend the educational and ethical, and therefore national aspects of mountaineering in a land whose Alpine regions extend 600 by 1,000 miles. I wonder how many dwellers in cities and country places throughout Canada know that the Columbia ice-field covers 200 square miles at a mean elevation of 10,000 feet above sea level?

**To Meet in Paradise Valley**

A word about the Yoho camp, and another about the meet in July in Paradise Valley. To encourage the mountain craft among young Canadians, the constitution provides for a summer school of mountaineering in some strategic position, where graduating members may qualify for active membership, and active members may foregather for climbing and mountain study. The initial summer session was held in July last on the summit of the Yoho pass, seventeen miles in the wilderness, with an attendance during the week of 100 members, besides a corps of mountain outfitters, two Swiss guides and a dozen experienced climbers. Seven lofty mountains, one a virgin peak, were climbed by successive parties during the week the session lasted; and every day a party left camp for the two days' excursion to Wapta glacier at the head of the Yoho valley. Some scientific work was done on this wonderful glacier, which is 250 feet thick at its snout, is five miles long, and fed by a snowfield thirty miles long. Some botanical work was done and a good deal of photographing. Forty-four graduated to active membership, of whom fifteen were ladies. In climbing, very heavy work was achieved by these neophytes of the plains, not even a delicate slip of a girl failing at the difficult summit over 10,000 feet above the sea. The oldest climbers, weather-beaten veterans of the upper glaciers, were overjoyed at the results. Miss Canada had the stuff in her. The Swiss guides, too, those stoical creatures, unhappy below the snow line, were especially demonstrative (that is, for a guide) over the agility, sure-footedness and courage of some of the ladies in rock climbing.

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**Fog Vagabonds Born**

Yoho pass is a lodging place for such as are vagabonds born, those who love the trail and the saddle and sweet-scented night and a strip of starry sky above the black fringe of pines, and chatter of small game. It is a bivouac to remember. The close woods of aromatic pines and fir and spruce stand guard over the pass to its summit, grey against the bluest of skies and in the very heart of this balmy forest, lies a tarn of purest emerald green, fed by a myriad of tiny crystal springs beneath its shallow bed. Not a glacial stream sulles its limp'd water, but it is to be called Emerald lake, rather than the somewhat turbid glacial lake of that name, lying two thousand feet below, whose color is never turquoise. When "Summit Lake" (as it is called) is calm in early morning, it is a sight to see these fine bubbles welling to the surface as it nature had inverted her laws and new drops were rising instead of falling. But when once the sun is over the heights and the little lake flashes like an emerald of purest water. Near its margin the Alpine club dwelt in tents for a week, and some lingered longer ere they mounted the philosophic bronx and took trail for the lower altitude. There were adventures of flood and fell worth recording, going and coming—but my space is nearly up.

The next camp will be held early in July at the upper end of Paradise Valley right under the shadow of some splendid glacier mountains, such as Mount Temple, Lefroy, Victoria, Aberdeen, and Hungabee. The flag staff, from which the Union Jack will float every day, and around which the white village of a week will cluster, will be erected at the foot of Hungabee, whose immense glacier comes down to the edge of the meadow. There are genuine Alpine excursions to be made from this rendezvous—notably one over the snow pass, 9,000 feet above the sea to Lake O'Hara, on the south side of Mount Victoria. There will be excursions by pass also to Wenchenna valley and Consolation valley. Paradise Valley is nine miles from Lake Louise. We are told that the Columbia ice-field covers 200 square miles at a mean elevation of 10,000 feet above sea level?

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Yoho pass is a lodging place for such as are vagabonds born, those who love the trail and the saddle and sweet-scented night and a strip of starry sky above the black fringe of pines, and looking over my shoulder, I saw the moon—large and round and pale, as it often looks in the bright blue sky.

"Oh look at the moon," I said. "The moon in the sky!"

"The little girl looked at it and frowned."

"Yes, that is the moon," she said. "Isn't it lighted, though?"

The very memory of the night scene thrills me as I write; the full-throated strains from the company standing around the blazing camp fire; the tall, silent, herded pines; the mighty rock mountains guarding the pass on either side, and the cold starry sky had part in the emotion of the anthem—the thrill of empire. Another, sung at night, was the Marquis of Lornes version of the 121st Psalm: "Unto the hills around do I lift up my longing eyes." Nature bears part in the emotion of this, too. It is different—not empire, but the wonder of God's world. "Wonder," cries Carson.

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# OAK BAY - CHARMING CITY SUBURB

By Robert Dunn, Jr.

What point on Vancouver Island is first caught sight of by those coming from the Mainland or Sound points? Those who have been closely observant and who have frequently made the trip to and from Vancouver would realize that the last bit of the Island, visible to the naked eye, as the steamer draws away from this locality, is Cedar Hill. The same is the case vice versa. But let them ask themselves what portion of the Island first becomes discernible.

And, having fully viewed all these points, the full realization of the real beauty of the residential section of Victoria bursts upon them.

## The Tally-ho Drive.

The tourist arrived. He put up at a first class hotel and with his first impression of Victoria fresh in his mind he reclines snugly in the arms of Morpheus; he sleeps the sleep which

occasions, the latter always tenders them a cordial welcome. They are extended every hospitality and made to feel that Victoria itself is not the only beauty spot which the Island possesses, but that the character of its people reflects to an extent the charm of their surroundings.

The journey recommences. In regular order they are shown Oak Bay, with its long sandy beach; Shoal Bay, equally attractive; and then they come upon the golf links, supposed to be the finest grounds of the kind to be found in the Pacific Northwest. Their attention is drawn to the delightful little club house, with flag flying, and nestled amid the brush, so that only its outline may be seen from the road. Stretching from it a vast area of undulating field, rough in places but dotted here and there with the putting greens. Gayly clad men are seen wandering, apparently aimlessly, in different directions closely followed by the small boy (caddy) with a large and clumsy bag over the shoulder.

## A Game of Golf.

"And that's the way they play golf," remarked an uninitiated visitor from the top of the tally-ho. "Well it looks very picturesque, much like some of the pastoral scenes of the Old Country. But what they can see in such a game I can't realize."

From another seat the voice of an enthusiast breaks in. "Look," he says, "do you see that chap over there in the white flannels? He's going to make a difficult drive and I believe the ball should come somewhere in this direction."

And all watch the performance with keen interest. Sure enough the white ball, no larger than an egg, flies across the road just behind the vehicle.

"Beautiful, beautiful!" exclaimed the aforementioned devotee. "Did you no-

the summer months there, has become so great that an agitation is in progress for the purpose of having constructed another such establishment. Those interested in the move claim that there would be no difficulty in obtaining enough people to warrant the expenditure which would be necessary to carry through such an undertaking. No mention has been made of the Willows beach, which is included in the Oak Bay municipality. It would be superfluous to enter into a minute description of this beauty spot. To Victorians it is well-known but, for the benefit of strangers, to whom it may be entirely strange, it might be well to refer to it briefly. This is a stretch of sandy beach of about a mile in length, fronting it are a number of picturesque islets while to the rear is acre upon acre of natural park land, upon which at the proper season, mustaches may be gathered in large quantities. The surroundings are altogether delightful that during the "dog days" many Victorians take their tents and a few household belongings, absolutely essential, and make themselves temporary homes. Here they may bathe at any time, here they may enjoy the finest salmon fishing to be obtained anywhere, from this spot they may go for launch rides, and indulge in other sports peculiar to the "good old summer time." Under the circumstances it is no wonder that the Willows beach is popular and that there may be foundation for the rumor that it is the intention of capitalists to establish there a summer hotel, modern in style and up-to-date in equipment, may easily be understood.

## Cadboro Bay.

Almost the same might be said of Cadboro Bay. This well protected body of water is equally beautiful and offers just as much inducement to those fond

reserve question, a problem which has been confronting the citizens for many years, will be well remembered. He came here as the special emissary of the Dominion government, clothed with all the requisite authority, and confident of his ability of being able to reach an agreement with the Indians, satisfactory to themselves and to his authority. Almost immediately after his arrival negotiations were opened with Chief Cooper and for weeks thereafter regular meetings were held between the two parties. After many "pow-wows" the Indians signified their willingness to accept the financial remuneration which Mr. Pedley proposed, providing they would consent to move from their present home on the west side of Victoria harbor to some other site. That point having been settled, the next question discussed was the property which the Indians would be willing to accept for their rehabilitation. And this was the sticker. It was a dead-lock.

There is another phase of the fore-going narrative of events which, though of recent occurrence, is exceedingly interesting. It is asserted that the reason Mr. Pedley found it impossible to accede to the demand of the Indians was because the property which they wanted was owned by the Hudson Bay Company and that that firm would not place the land on the market. Since then, however, it has been sold to a large real estate agency of Winnipeg. The latter contemplate subdividing it, constructing streets, installing a modern sewerage system and, in fact, giving it all the facilities necessary for the establishment of a little suburban community, sufficient unto itself in every respect.

## Swell Residential Site.

When this work is completed the property will be sold in blocks for residential purposes. In the meantime negotiations are under way between the owners and the management of the B. C. Electric Railway company for the extension of the car system to the vicinity of the property. Under such circumstances it is admitted that it will find a ready sale and that very soon after it is opened for settlement there will be established one of the prettiest, and one of the most popular, suburban residential resorts to be found in the Canadian West.

It is predicted, by those who keep in touch with passing events, that the success which promises to attend this venture will induce others to inaugurate similar enterprises. It is pointed out that there are many equally charmingly located areas within the Oak Bay municipality which could be converted into such centres, to advantage. For these reasons, even the least sanguine, are convinced that the time is not far distant when the whole of the Oak Bay district will be covered by handsome residences, that it will form the central attraction of Victoria which, already, has been dubbed "the residential seat of the Dominion of Canada."

Only recently was Oak Bay made a municipality. It is within the past few months that the residents of that section decided that it would be to their advantage to take over the government of their own section. Having agreed upon this policy they determined to do things thoroughly. The people elected a strong council and, as a result, it is stated by many Victorians that the district is run on lines more up-to-date and in a way that conduces more to the benefit of those residing there than is the city of Victoria. Since the new board has been in control the roads have been improved; new ones have been constructed, opening up communication with the more isolated portions, and a system of sewerage has been laid down which, when completed, will provide practically every homestead with all facilities necessary for the purpose of maintaining sanitary conditions.

## Wideawake Municipality.

While these works are in progress, or are being discussed, the necessity of beautifying, of rendering more striking the natural charms of the district, is not being overlooked. Everything possible is being done to draw attention to the sea-side resorts, to render them more popular and to demonstrate to Victorians, as well as to outsiders, that one of the finest, one of the most glorious districts in the vicinity of the city may be seen by taking a twenty minutes' ride on the Oak Bay car which leaves Government street at regular intervals.

The other day a Colonist representative called upon Reeve Oliver of the Oak Bay council. He was cordially received. After announcing his mission, namely to learn what was being done by the people of the new municipality for the improvement of that section, the Reeve expressed himself as willing to give any information in his possession. "I think," he said, "the most important thing we have done since coming into power is to decide that all public works must be done on the local improvement plan. And I want to say before going further that our conception of local improvement is much different to that held by the civic solons of Victoria. The latter, when taking up a work on

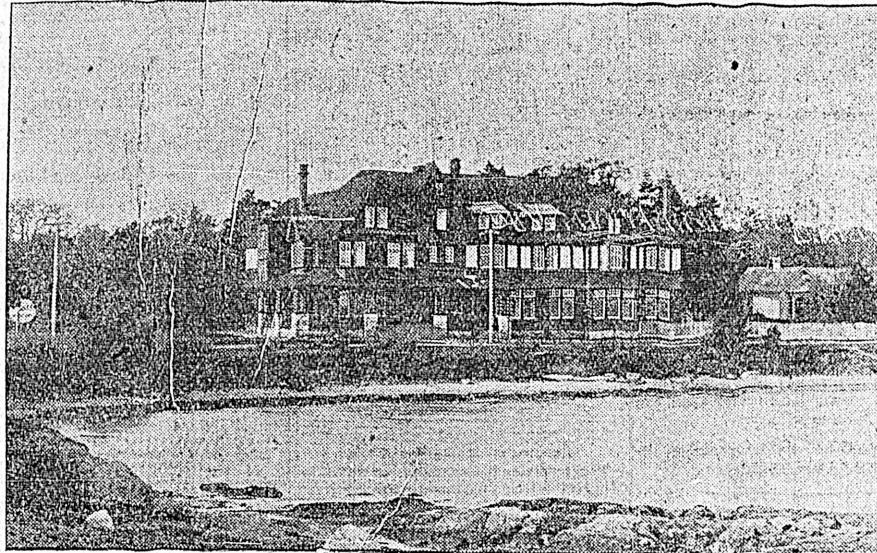


Photo by Fleming Bros.

ible in coming over from either of the directions mentioned. Is not the reply Oak Bay district?

Have you ever tried to imagine the impressions of the stranger on his way to Victoria as, while palling the hurricane deck of the Princess Victoria, glass in hand, his eye is attracted by the foreshore of Oak Bay. It is one of the calm, balmy evenings peculiar to this coast. Previously he has been admiring the numerous islets of the Gulf, among which the steamer has been patiently winding for the past few hours. He wonders how much longer the journey is going to last but, at the same time, expresses the silent hope that it will continue, at least, until twilight shuts out the beauty which is to be found on all sides. Just now a rocky point is cleared, and he sees a wide stretch of sea, unruled but rolling with a swell, which he knows must have originated in the vast Pacific. Thus he recognizes the Straits of Juan de Fuca while, far off in the distance he sees the snow-clad Olympics, forming a background to a scene unrivalled in its grandeur. Then, as his vision circles the horizon, he observes the low lying shores of Vancouver Island. Now, for the first time, he sees Oak Bay.

The quaint and simple beauty of this spot holds his attention. He views the long stretches of sandy beaches, broken here and there by rugged rocky promontories, which only serves to accentuate the impressiveness of the scene. He looks farther inland, and notes the residences, which dot the landscape, and the wide forests and the immense areas of the greenest verdure which intervene. Turning around he sees in the distance, over the tops of the archipelago of islands which relieve the monotony of the water, the far famed Mount Baker. Through the clear, calm atmosphere the peak of that eminence, white with ever-lasting snows, is quite distinct. And then he realizes the full beauty of the picture and, even if he is not of that artistic temperament which takes a special delight in such scenes, he cannot but form a favorable impression of Victoria and its adjacent districts; and among the latter Oak Bay always predominates in his mind's eye. He always remembers the district as he saw it on the occasion of the first visit.

## Tourists Grow Enthusiastic.

It has been stated, and there appears to be good reason to believe that the assertion is well founded that Victorians do not realize the real charms of this approach to their city. But it is a fact, which must be acknowledged, that the average tourist, when nearing the capital of British Columbia either from Vancouver or the Sound, always becomes enthusiastic in the expressions of delight. Only a short time ago a resident of one of the many pretty little towns located on the shores of the Great Lakes came West. En route he had stayed at Edmonton and other points in the Northwest. He could not, however, continue to reside in one of these interior towns, and he decided to try Victoria. "My trip among the Gulf Islands, and my first view of your Island," he said in discussing the matter, "impressed me so favorably that I had made up my mind to stay here before leaving the boat. I think the surroundings of this portion of Vancouver Island are lovelier than anything I have had the pleasure of witnessing. They reminded me very forcibly of scenes on the inland seas of Canada. Both have the numerous pretty little islands and the water; but you have a backdrop to the picture which Eastern Canada lacks. They haven't anything which can equal Mount Baker or the Olympic range, which are to be seen on the American side of the Straits. I might explain myself more clearly by saying that the scenery is tamer. Here it is wild, rug-

ged and grand. It has an inspiring effect, puts life and spirit into one and also gives one the impression that he is free, that at last he had reached the free and untrammeled West."

**Charm is Irresistible.**

Now this is not overdrawn. It may be just a little gushing but similar comments are often met with and, in many instances, such wifely appeals as that above outlined have had the effect of bringing to Victoria some of the best families now residing here. And as the tally-ho proceeds and charm after charm is disclosed the admiration increases.

Coming down from the heights upon which are situated the majority of the prettiest homes the visitors are taken along the beach drive. They are shown one of the most charming seaside hotels in the vicinity, namely, the Oak Bay hotel. Oftentimes the vehicle makes a short stop here in order to allow the tourists to make the acquaintance of the host, J. A. Virtue. As a result the accommodation of the Oak Bay hotel is constantly taxed to its utmost, and now, the demand for lodgings in that district, on the part of outsiders anxious to put in some of

time how well that was done? Why, he landed within a few feet of the putting green."

So the trip continues. Every mile covered discloses some new delight to the vigilant eyes of the tally-ho riders. Soon they are out of the bounds of the Oak Bay municipality. But they are delighted with Foul Bay, and with the drive along the Dallas Road, until when returning to the hotel they have become so surfeited with sight-seeing that they are pleased to spend the evening in quiet and reserving their energies for another day of delight.

But it must not be supposed that all Oak Bay is seen by making a cursory inspection from the top of such a vehicle.

To take in the whole district, to obtain a full grasp of its beauty, and to understand to the fullest extent its advantages as a residential section, its possibilities from an agricultural standpoint, and the opportunities afforded by its seaside resorts, grasp the extent of its large areas of cleared land for the enjoyment of the variety of recreations which are indulged in by Victorians much more time must be spent in that locality. And these facts, it is gratifying to note, are appreciated by many of the tourists who have made short sojourns here.

## Oak Bay Hotel Crowded.

As a result the accommodation of the Oak Bay hotel is constantly taxed to its utmost, and now, the demand for lodgings in that district, on the part of outsiders anxious to put in some of

camping out during the summer months. Its distance, however, precludes it from being just as popular as that first mentioned. Cadboro Bay, however, is of peculiar interest to the average outsider because of its close association with the history of the Songhees tribe of Indians.

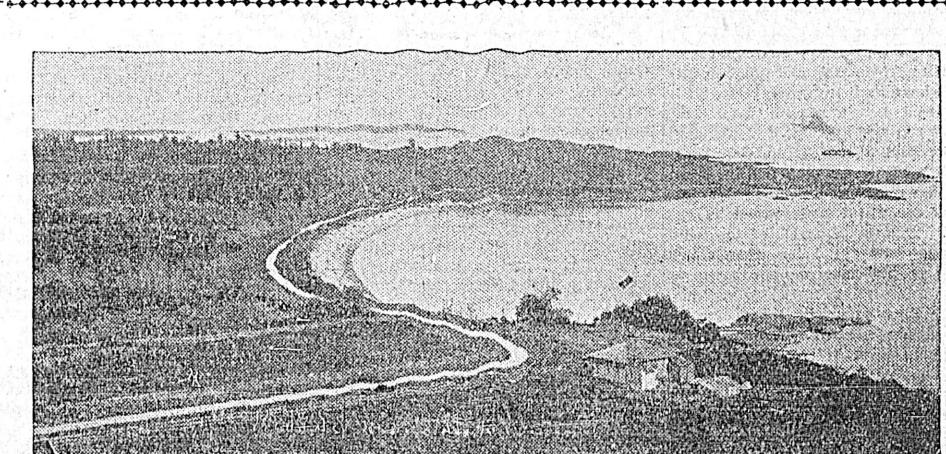
The recent visit of Frank Pedley, of the Indian Agency at Ottawa, to Victoria for the purpose of settling the

proposal Mr. Pedley was unable to accede to. For days he lingered in Victoria in the endeavor to influence the natives to change their minds and come to terms. However it was all in vain. He met with no success and, finally, disappointed in the outcome, he left Victoria. It is needless to say that the majority of Victorians, in fact all those who have the best interests of the city at heart, equally bitterly re-

(Continued on Page Twenty-five).



Photo by Fleming Bros.



View of Shoal Bay



# AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

## THE LAW AND THE RIGHTEOUS.

In one of his epistles, Paul says something to the effect that the law is not for the righteous but for a number of characters, whom he specifies. Perhaps there is no one thing in the Bible, which is the source of as much mischief as this expression, which is distorted from its plain meaning by people, who want some sort of an excuse for acting wrongly. There used to be a resident of Victoria—he left here a year or two ago, who was accustomed to quote this text with a great deal of satisfaction. He used also to argue after this fashion: A plan of salvation has been devised; I have accepted it; I am righteous for that reason, and therefore there is no law for me; I can do things with impunity, which another man could not do without sinning, because there is a contract between me and my Maker. This was his line of reasoning, and to do him justice, it must be admitted that he lived up to it. He recognized no laws except those, the transgression of which would send him to gaol. There are other people who take a similar view. They claim to have attained to a state of perfection, in which they say they are above all law and cannot sin, no matter what they may do. It is an exaggeration of this idea which enables such people as the "Holy Rollers" and the like to excuse to themselves all manner of debaucheries and horrible orgies. But it is not of the vagaries of such people that we propose to speak this morning, but of another class, which is eminently respectable, and also ostensibly eminently devout.

Every man, who is at all familiar with the general conduct of mankind, must have remarked frequently that the fact of any particular individual being a professing Christian does not always imply that from such person we are sure to receive those evidences of righteousness, which logically ought to be the outcome of a mind influenced only by a desire to fulfil the law of love. It is a somewhat sad comment upon the fruits of religion in everyday life, that men do not feel "any safer in a business transaction when they are dealing with a man, who is avowedly pious, than when they have to do with one who is avowedly worldly in his thoughts. There are some people, who think they are serving God by going to church and saying their prayers daily. These things make them righteous in their own eyes, and as for the righteous there is no law, they feel at liberty to live mean, narrow and selfish lives. There is an amount of good done in every-day life, by men who make no pretension to being good, that surpasses by far the uttermost conceptions of people, who expect some great blessing from the Almighty simply because they are half-way decent. The man above referred to, who relied upon his contract, only stated in rather startling terms an idea that hundreds upon hundreds of church-going people believe down in the bottom of their hearts, if one may judge from the way in which they act. It is an absolute fact that, if a hundred people be taken, who are avowedly righteous, and another hundred, who make no claim upon the point at all, and their every-day life is analyzed, quite as many of the fruits of righteousness will be found among the latter as among the former. We recall a case where a wealthy man in an eastern province was appealed to by a widow for \$1,100 to save her home, which otherwise would be taken from her under a mortgage. He absolutely refused to give her the money; he said that he had already supported her and her family during her husband's long illness; that he did not owe them a dollar and never did; that they were an ungrateful lot and so on. He swore roundly that he would never give them another dollar, and after his suppliant went out in tears, he walked his library floor for half an hour declaiming upon the improvidence and ungratefulness of mankind in general and this widow and her family in particular, and there is not a grain of doubt that what he said about her and her family was quite within the truth. Then he sat down to his desk and made out a check for \$1,100 and sent it to the widow. This is a sample of the kind of things that are being done every day by people, who would make no claim whatever to being righteous. They do kind acts, but do not expect the Lord to reward them. They never think about reward; they would laugh at the suggestion that they should be rewarded. They do what is decent and right simply because it is decent and right. They make no pretensions of being righteous; in fact they know that they are not. They know that they are struggling through life and that others are doing the same. The struggle may not be obvious to the outside observer, but it is going on just the same—if not in money matters, perhaps in something else much harder to bear, and when they see a chance to do good turn to their neighbor they do it as a matter of course. Now it is a fact, regret it as much as we may, that many persons, "who profess and call themselves Christians" are not on the alert to do good to their neighbors;

they grow selfish in proportion as their conception of their own piety increases. There is no need of going into further particulars. Every one who reads this will know what we mean. Such people think there is no law for them because they are righteous. They take up the list of people to whom Paul says the law applies, and checking it off, do not find themselves therein. The result is that very frequently with the profession of religion we find mean lives, where we ought to look for brightness, beauty and fragrance.

Yet what Paul wrote was true enough. Laws are not made for the righteous. Righteous people do not require any law; because law is meant to bring about righteousness. If there was one thing for which Paul was distinguished more than anything else, it was his sound common sense. It is not necessary to get a microscope to find out what he meant. He said what he meant, and said it so plainly sometimes that his language is rather shocking. Sometimes he allowed his mind to wander into the domain of metaphysical discussion, when perhaps he was not always as clear as he might be, although the fault may lie with the transcribers and translators and not with him. But when he talked about the practical things of every-day life, he went straight to the point without any circumlocution about it. What he had to say to the Thessalonians, for example, he said to them; possibly if he were writing to the Victorians, he might express himself differently. When he was telling some of the people that the law was not meant for the righteous, he did not mean that people who thought themselves righteous were at liberty to disregard the law, but simply that compliance with the positive laws against wrongful acts was not enough. It is no credit to a man that he keeps the Ten Commandments. A man may do all that and yet be a poor sort of creature. But if he will fulfill the Law of Love, while he may not merit any reward for so doing, he will receive it, and this, not because it is promised, but because Love is the fulfilling of Law, and it must bring about its blessings. The laws of the spiritual world are just as immutable as those of the material world. No man can ever hope to get beyond their operation.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

Do you remember when you used to have your daguerreotype taken? If you are old enough, you do. It was an ordeal. You went into a room, where the prevailing color was blue, and that was the way you felt yourself. You were seated in a plush chair, and a villainous iron was affixed to your head, and after delays innumerable, you were told to look steady and pleasant, and be careful not to move. An eternity passed, during which a fly was sure to get on the end of your nose, or you had an appalling desire to sneeze, or the tears rolled down your cheeks, or something else agonized you—and the sacrifice was over. Some time in the indefinite future, you were given a picture of yourself, which exaggerated all your defects and diminished all your good points, and then your Aunt Elizabeth comforted you with the assurance that it looked just like you, only it reminded her of your great-grandfather, who had been dead some seventy-five years, and when she saw him must have been about eighty years old. The taking of the daguerreotype was not only an event. It was an epoch. Things dated from it, as they did from the circus, and next day you met the remainder of mankind with a feeling of superiority, which nothing in after life ever equalled. The solemnity of the occasion made a deep impression upon you, and you resolved down in the innermost depths of your soul that you would try and live up to that picture. Fortunately you, like the kodak man, do the rest.

## CATHERINE II.

Portraits of Catherine II. of Russia, usually referred to as Catherine the Great, show a woman with a full, smiling and rather benevolent countenance, which some people might call handsome, and certainly is fine-looking. Her hair is abundant; her eyebrows beautifully arched; her nose delicate and her cheeks plump. She has a suggestion of a double chin. Her mouth is a study, the artist, whether unintentionally or by design, has given her lips which seem to tell of a disposition in which the gentler passions have had little scope. The mouth contradicts the eyes, which are singularly pleasant. The face on the whole is one of rather a motherly woman, able to exert a great influence than that of one, whose life was one of constant activity along lines relentlessly followed to a desired end. Although in some respects the greatest of Russian monarchs, and the only one of them who ever rivalled in intensity patriotism that greatest of the Czar, Peter, Catherine had not a drop of Russian blood in her veins, being by birth a Prussian. Her father was a Saxon, her mother a German. Her original name was Sophia Augusta; she took the name of Catherine upon joining the Greek church. The Empress Elizabeth having selected her nephew as heir to the Russian throne, Frederick of Prussia was requested to

shutter, though which a small pencil of light can enter. The landscape will be reflected upon the wall opposite the hole, and if you bring a sheet of white paper within a short distance of the hole, you will find the landscape reproduced upon it, but in both cases it will be inverted. If you are skillful enough about arranging your paper, and have a steady hand, you can draw the picture upon the paper, although there will be a good deal of difficulty, because of the likelihood of getting in your own light. In the modern camera obscura, the light is allowed to pass through a lens and the picture is deflected by a mirror, so that it falls perpendicularly upon a table. This apparatus of course does not reproduce the picture permanently. Nearly two hundred years ago, a German mixed some chalk and nitrate of silver and spread it upon a flat surface. Then he put down on it a piece of paper upon which he had written some words, and exposed the arrangement to the sunlight. The light blackened the silver compound everywhere except where covered by the writing, and thus the modern photograph was born. After this experiments were frequent, but it was not until 1832 that Daguerre discovered the process which bears his name, and was afterwards improved so as to be applicable to portraiture. Daguerre had to expose his first plates for twenty minutes, and afterwards treat them with the vapor of mercury, and then give them a bath in chloride of sodium, a process which, when compared with "you press the button and we do the rest," shows what progress has been made in the art. The first portrait of a human face made in this way was that of Dorothy Draper, and she did with the assistance of one of the Counts Orloff, who was at that time her devoted lover. By her directions, Orloff removed the Czar to a place which she described as being "not too far away nor yet too near," and in that place, wherever it may have been, he died not long after. Referring to his death, Voltaire, who was a great admirer of the Empress's talents, said that it was a little funny matter into which it was not necessary to inquire too particularly. There is scarcely any doubt that he was strangled by Count Orloff by direction of Catherine. The Empress was not allowed to reign unmolested, for Ivan, grandson of Peter the Great, raised a revolt, which she suppressed after some very vigorous fighting.

The effects of photography are hard to estimate. Apart altogether from the social side of the art, which is a source of such infinite pleasure, it is of the greatest possible value in an educational sense. By it we are made familiar with parts of the world that most of us never could hope to reach. The man with the camera goes everywhere. The art of illustration has been vastly simplified and improved. By means of moving pictures, we are at last enabled to see ourselves as others see us, and much more besides.

By photography the microscopist is

provided him with a wife. At that time the morals of the court of Russia were almost inconceivably bad, and the general customs semi-barbarous. Frederick hesitated to select as wife for the future Czar a member of his own household, and offered the honor to Sophia, then girl of fifteen. Nothing exhibits her character more strongly than the fact that she accepted the offer, and prepared herself for her future by going to Russia with her mother, where she studied the tenets of the Greek church for a few months. Her husband was only a few months older than herself. He was not much removed from idleness, and was an habitual drunkard. His life even at that age was grossly immoral. Catherine was not slow to recognize her opportunity. She developed into a very handsome and attractive woman, and set herself out to win the affection of her people. She studied diligently and became proficient in the Russian language. She kept herself closely in touch with everything progressive in German thought and policy, and especially familiarized herself with French literature. Unfortunately she was unable to withstand the vices with which she was surrounded, and even at a time when she was laboring to perfect herself in the refinement of the day, she had a whole series of lovers. Her husband came to the throne when she was thirty-three years of age, and for a time she acted as though resolved to permit him to be nominally the ruler of the country, while she actually held the reins of power; but his avowed determination to rid himself of her and marry one of the most notorious women of his most abandoned court, determined her to dethrone him, which she did with the assistance of one of the Counts Orloff, who was at that time her devoted lover. By her directions, Orloff removed the Czar to a place which she described as being "not too far away nor yet too near," and in that place, wherever it may have been, he died not long after. Referring to his death, Voltaire, who was a great admirer of the Empress's talents, said that it was a little funny matter into which it was not necessary to inquire too particularly. There is scarcely any doubt that he was strangled by Count Orloff by direction of Catherine. The Empress was not allowed to reign unmolested, for Ivan, grandson of Peter the Great, raised a revolt, which she suppressed after some very vigorous fighting.

Secure upon the throne, Catherine

gave her attention to extending the boundaries of her realm. Whatever may have been the case with other great women in positions of sovereignty, there never was any question raised as to who was responsible for Catherine's policy. Of favorites she had many; they followed each other as the whim seized her, but none of them was her equal in any respect. When Gregory Orloff sought to induce her to marry him, he was ignominiously driven from her presence, and the same fate befell Gregory Potemkin, who succeeded Orloff in her affections, after several others had enjoyed them in the interim. These were the only two strong men, to whom she attached herself, but their influence upon her policy was not great, although Potemkin was always consulted by her. It was she who made European Russia what it is today. The partition of Poland was chiefly due to her efforts. She extended the borders of her empire to the Black Sea. She planned the expulsion of the Turks from Europe. She conquered the Duchy of Courland, which made Russia supreme in the Baltic Sea. In short, she gained for her adopted country a place among the great powers. When she died in 1796 it was said of her that she was the only ruler of Russia that ever was able to grasp and carry out the plans formed by Peter the Great. That Czar found Russia a barbarous state, confined to the central part of the plains of eastern Europe, with certain not very well defined claims to territory in Asia. Its only seaport was on the White Sea, and this was frozen up for six months in the year. He built St. Petersburg, but left it a city of hovels. Catherine converted it into a city of palaces.

"The Parson's Son" is another vigorous poem. It begins:

This is the song of the parson's son, as he sits in his study alone,

On the wild, weird nights when the Northern lights shoot up from the frozen zone,

And it's sixty below and, couched in the snow, the hungry huskies moan.

Then follows the story of wild life

in the northern mining camp for twenty years. The picture is drawn with masterly strokes, and we know of nothing finer in its way than the closing stanzas. The Parson's Son is falling off into a sleep that knows no waking, and strange visions fit through his brain, and thus they are described:

Come, Kit, your pony is saddled, I'm waiting dear, in the court,

Minnie, you die, I'll kill you if you skip with that flossy sport,

How much does it go to the pan, Bill?

Play up, School, and play the game...

Our Father, which art in heaven, hal-lowed be Thy name...

This was the song of the parson's son, as he lay in his bunk alone,

Ere the dire went out and the cold crept in, and his blue lips ceased to moan.

And the hunger-naddened inmates had torn him flesh from bone,

Terrified reading this, but some had to tell of the tragedy of the North.

"The Younger Son" is full of life. It tells of the men who are working

to clinch the rivets of an Empire down,

and tells it well. We would like to quote much from this delightful vol-

ume but the difficulty is to know what to choose. We do not know how the critics of the cities will take it, but it is wonderfully true to life. It is not all of the rugged type of the quotations above given. Sometimes the poet takes up gentler themes, but after reading them one is forced, while admiring their beauty, to entertain a hope that by and bye he will get an experience, which will open his eyes to the beautiful things of life. That he will do great things in other lines is very evident, and the following stanza from "The Tramps" proves it:

Along the road to Anywhere, when each day had its story;

When time was just our vassal, and life's jest was still unstable;

When pent-up infatuation filled our hearts as bathed in amber glory,

Along the road to Anywhere we watched

the sunsets pale.

And birds sing through the arbors all day!

Or, if this may not be, then in my room

Warded by angels, might I hide away And, glad and silent, with my wheel and loom

In toll and meditation, maidenly,

With prayer and fasting, make my soul so white

The Blessed Virgin might reach forth to me

Her arms that cradled thee! Lord, if I might!

But, ah, the Visions and the Voice, Lord!

Thy heaven is all a flashing of white fire

And every angel bears a flaming sword

Calling me forth \* \* \* Lord, if at thy desire

I must put by the distaff and the wheel,

I am thy handmaid \* \* \* Make me unto France

A heart of adamant and edge of steel

Like Deborah of old, Cry the advance!

Yet be thou near, in this thy way I

Am taken

For lack, dear God! Across it falls

The shadow of the scaffold and the stake—

And in my flesh the writhing 'o' the flame!

—From Harper's Magazine (May).

An Oracle of Canada, or Empire, Science, Faith

By Rev. Alexander Brodie Brockwell, M.A., Alexander professor of divinity in the University of King's College, Windsor, N.S.

All hail Ye happy sons of God's Dominion

Canada, the Lady of the Tides,

Ruled in rare ethereal radiance!

The queen of myriad islands, boundless lakes,

Of foaming rivers, rainbow waterfalls,

Of lightning rapids, eddying gulf and straits,

Of snow-capped mountains, moonlit glades and dell's,

Of sweeping prairies and of forests vast;

The paradise of birds, and beasts, and fish,

Whose rocky caverns, crags and monu-

ments Tell of the ages numbering to man,

Stamp'd on the potter's most primeval clay,

The most stupendous of God's handwork,

Proud sons of Nature's prodigies,

Of peerless Shakespeare's most imperial

And glorious Milton's pure and dauntless

Faith:

Sons of honor, justice, freedom, truth,

Whose hopes transcend your father's wildest dreams;

Whose waters are the pulse of many

marins,

Prime springs of culture, art and industry,

Whose forests are the shipyards of the

earth,

Which number prophesies of lasting

peace;

Whose mighty mountain's heave with mass



# THE PROBLEM OF EMPIRE BUILDING

By the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G.

The Nineteenth Century, in its May issue, gives especial prominence to the Empire, some form of federation is essential." In consequence of that resolution, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., ex-prime minister of Canada and late high commissioner for Canada in London:

My distinguished successor in the prime ministership of Canada has during these few memorable days asserted with a persuasiveness all his own that the British Empire "rests upon foundations firmer than the rock and as enduring as the ages." It is a comforting reflection, but none the less, looking back over a long public career in this country and in Canada, am I convinced that it is only by a tenacious hold upon central British ideals and a steadfast pursuit of the policy these suggest that the British Empire can be preserved from the disintegrating influences that have overwhelmed so many of the empires of the past.

Sir John Seeley has asserted that the British Empire was won in a "fit of absent-mindedness," and we are ready enough to believe that in some way or other we shall continue to "muddle through" and persist as a governing idealising force in the world. We trust to the seemingly inevitable trend of British and Colonial tendencies towards closer unity. That the "inevitable trend" is there we may thankfully believe, but the more we learn of the inner history of former times the more we realize how much method there also was in the "absent-mindedness" of the empire-builders of the days of Queen Elizabeth and William Pitt. And the guiding hand of statesmanship is as necessary now as then.

Outside the British Empire, Germany and the United States are recognized as the most progressive and enlightened industrial nations, and it is not unprofitable at times to see ourselves as others see us. Professor Carl Johannes Fuchs, professor of political economy in the University of Freiburg, one of the most distinguished of German economists, in his great work on the trade policy of various countries declares that "the British Empire, more than any other nation in Europe, is capable of becoming a self-sufficient commercial state, and the political and commercial issues are so bound together that it might be advisable for the Mother Country to purchase political advantages even at the cost of some economic sacrifices. On political and economical grounds (he adds) England needs now more than ever to retain her great Colonial Empire. Owing to the numerous and active centrifugal forces of today, this can only be done by a closer union, which will be worth any cost."

And writing in 1891 he makes the following striking prophetic declaration: "It remains to be seen whether time will raise up to England a statesman who possesses clear-sightedness, courage, energy, and tact enough to bring this question to a happy issue—a question which is of so much importance for the future of England, as well for her position among nations as for her trade. But it must be soon, or it will be for ever too late."

It would be easy to find confirmation of Professor Fuchs' diagnosis in the recent policy of Germany, and especially her determined though happily frustrated effort to compel Canada to extend to her the tariff preference granted in 1897 to the United Kingdom. It is enough to quote what was said in the course of a speech to the German "Intellectuals" at Berlin on the 12th of January, 1907, when Herr Dernburg, colonial director, urged that Germany must develop, and develop forthwith, a trade policy applicable to the whole German empire similar to that policy of Imperial reciprocity which is now before the British people.

Look from Germany to the United States and we find J. J. Hill, the well known railway president, and one of the master minds of the United States of today, declaring in a speech at the Merchants' club, Chicago, on the 10th of November, 1906, that the overthrow of Imperial preference at the British general election of 1906 had given the United States one further chance. Had that policy been ratified, he said, "had England really granted to the colonies a preference in its markets for their products based on reciprocal advantages, this country (the United States) would have felt the double thrust in a decline of business with its greatest and its third greatest customers on two sides of the Atlantic. The defeat of the plan has not greatly disappointed the dependents (he went on to say), but it has assured them that for the present they must seek commercial alliances elsewhere."

And he added: "It is, perhaps, the time when (United States) reciprocity with Canada may be considered with more favor than it ever can be again. For no man who understands industrial conditions in Great Britain will believe that the issue raised by Chamberlain is permanently settled, or that wares and distress there will not at some future time bring it again to the front with better prospects of success."

These are pregnant words, and if we turn to the history of the movement for the consolidation of the Empire we see how full that history is both of encouragement and warning. We realize at once how free the movement was in its earlier stages from political partisanship. It was Mr. W. E. Forster, the cabinet colleague of Gladstone and Bright, who organized the momentous meeting of 1884, and it was Mr. W. H. Smith, the Conservative first lord of the treasury, who moved, and Lord Rosebery, the Liberal prime minister of later years, who seconded, the unanimous resolution "that in order to se-

lectors, has for the time deprived the movement of his inspiring leadership, but in his New Year message to the people of Canada, through the medium of that constant friend of the empire, the Montreal Star, Mr. Chamberlain has again affirmed his profound conviction that "of all the bonds that can unite nations, the bond of commerce is the strongest, and the perception of that fact will, I feel assured, ultimately lead to the closer union between Great Britain and her colonies, which I conceive to be the only foundation for a great empire."

Idealism and enlightened self-interest form an unconquerable partnership, and based upon proportionate colonial contributions to the navy. The recent debate in the British House of Commons shows that this policy has its advocates today. Can they hope to fare better than did their predecessors of twenty years ago?

It so happens that at a dinner of the Imperial Federation in 1889, before I became a member of it, when asked my opinion, I ventured to suggest that a conference should be invited from the self-governing colonies to discuss with the Imperial government the subject of federation, and I added that I hoped the result would be that it might be found practicable to adopt a fiscal policy that would be mutually beneficial to the Mother Country and the colonies. Lord Rosebery, then president of the league, consulted the prime minister, Lord Salisbury, and it was decided to postpone such conference, pending the efforts then being made to confederate Australia.

The next step forward was taken some time afterwards when, in response to an appeal from the United Empire Trade League, Lord Salisbury said: "Before we can formulate any propositions or before we can invite our colonies to any kind of federation, what it is we have to know is how far the people of this country would be disposed to support a policy of which I imagine the most prominent features are preferential taxes on corn, meat and wool. Some people may say you can have these preferential taxes without any increase of prices to the consumer. . . . On these matters public opinion must be formed before any government can act. No government can impose its own opinion on the people of the country in these matters. It is the duty of those who feel themselves to be the leaders of such a movement and the apostles of such a doctrine, to go forth and fight for it, and when they have convinced the people of the country, the battle will be won."

Lord Salisbury's advice was taken, and it is only necessary to contemplate the main theme of the colonial conference of 1897 and the recent proceedings of such representative commercial bodies as the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom and of the whole Empire, to appreciate the undiminished vigor with which the fight is still being waged and the steady advance that has been made.

In 1892 the second congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire rejected by a large majority after two days' debate the preferential resolution which I had the privilege of moving, and which Sir Donald A. Smith (now Lord Strathcona) seconded. It called for a slight differential duty by the Imperial and Colonial governments in favor of the home productions against the imported foreign article. Two years later, in 1894, the Colonial Conference held at Ottawa, with Lord Jersey as the representative of the colonies, urged that the registration duties would advance the price of bread, and their restoration while increasing the revenue would enable the government to meet the demand of Sir Wilfrid Laurier quite consistently with their principles.

Moreover, discrimination between "foreign" and "colonial" is not new in the fiscal relations of Colony and Mother Country. I do not now refer to the tariff preferences of Corn Law days, but to the acceptance of the principle by both Liberal and Unionist chancellors of the exchequer of our own time. When Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, as chancellor of the exchequer, brought in a bill to increase from 2s. 6d. to 10s. the tax on securities, we, the representatives of the self-governing colonies, waited upon him and pointed out that the loans were used to develop portions of the empire, and he amended the bill by exempting the colonies from that additional taxation—thus establishing discrimination in favor of the colonies, and in doing so removing the stigma from the act which characterized colonists as foreigners. Again when Sir William Harcourt brought in his message increasing the succession duties, the representatives of the colonies, after two lengthy interviews, succeeded in inducing him to amend the bill in respect to colonists domiciled in Great Britain by providing that only the balance after deducting the colonial duty should be claimed. It was moreover declared that no writ for the collection of these taxes should run in a British colony, but if it were a question affecting the other colonies as well, all the colonial representatives met at the Canadian office and having agreed on the line to be taken we went in a body to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, or where the question affected another department an interview would be arranged for us there.

It has been suggested in authoritative quarters that the admission of the principle of preference would be the thin edge of the wedge. I have shown that the principle has already been admitted by both Liberal and Conservative statesmen, and is now a part of the law of England. May I also urge, as others have urged, that there is another wedge with a thin end—a wedge that is calculated to drive the colonies further from the United Kingdom in a commercial sense, and nearer to the foreigner, whose natural aim it is to displace more and more the British manufacturer and artisan? It is needless to do more than quote the formal announcement made in the Canadian senate so recently as the 11th of April last by Sir Richard Cartwright, acting prime minister in the absence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He then declared that "after the Imperial Conference, Canadian ministers would take the opportunity to approach several European countries in an endeavor to improve trade relations. This would be the first use of the recently passed intermediate tariff."

The effect of the intermediate tariff enactment is twofold. It permits

Canadian ministers to negotiate and conclude reciprocity with foreign nations without recourse to the agency of the Imperial government, and even without reference to their own parliament; and it automatically admits these foreign nations to a part of the preference in Canadian markets now enjoyed by the United Kingdom.

Then it was that Mr. Chamberlain in his historic speech at Birmingham on the 16th of May, 1902, committed himself irrevocably to the policy of preference and resigned his high office in the ministry, that he might more effectively advocate what he knew to be essential to the unity of the empire. Severe illness, the result of his Hercu-

lean labors, has for the time deprived the movement of his inspiring leadership, but in his New Year message to the people of Canada, through the medium of that constant friend of the empire, the Montreal Star, Mr. Chamberlain has again affirmed his profound conviction that "of all the bonds that can unite nations, the bond of commerce is the strongest, and the perception of that fact will, I feel assured, ultimately lead to the closer union between Great Britain and her colonies, which I conceive to be the only foundation for a great empire."

Moreover, it is more than conceivable that in the course of negotiation with the astute industrial rivals of the United Kingdom, Canada may be led to fix and limit the margin of British preference as to bar the way to any further arrangement of mutual preference within the empire.

Need more be said to prove the danger of the policy of drift? Is it conceivable that, with these perfectly natural developments of Colonial commercial policy staring her in the face, the Mother Country will persist in her refusal of reciprocity? In the words of Professor Fuchs, "It must be soon or it will be for ever too late."

Passing to another of the main subjects of Imperial discussion, namely, the constitution and perpetuation of the Imperial Conference, I find myself in substantial agreement with what I conceive to be the views of Canadian Ministers. The term "Council" is liable to misconception as applied to a body which does no more than confer, and has no executive functions, and I cannot see why anyone should object to the word "Conference." It is essentially an Imperial Conference inasmuch as the Colonies are invited by the Imperial Government to confer with them. Nor can I see any valid objection to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's claim that other members of his Government should take part in the conference with the full status of membership. The object of the conference is obviously a discussion between the Imperial and Colonial governments in order to arrive at results of importance, therefore, of important members of his government would enable the Prime Minister of each Colony to act with more confidence and arrive at results which would otherwise have to be postponed. They are all sworn members of government, and their presence may be beneficial. I can not indeed see why all the members of the Imperial government and all the members of the Colonial and Indian exhibition of 1886. The colonial representatives were made members of the Royal Commission of which his Majesty (then Prince of Wales) was the executive-president and was untiring in his personal devotion to the work of administration. The financial results of the exhibition were most gratifying; six millions of people visited it, and it brought a new revelation of Colonial resources and potentialities.

I am also in agreement with Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the attitude of opposition he is assumed to take up respecting the active agitation carried on for some time in favor, ostensibly, of effecting the continuity of the conference during the intervals between its meetings. The appointment of a permanent commission in London has been advocated for the following reasons:

"After a few crowded weeks of activity its members (i.e. the members of the conference) separate and the organisation remains in abeyance for several years. During these years Imperial questions which may be delicate and even critical may arise from time to time, and no special and adequate machinery set up for discussing them or even enquiring into them can be resorted to... But no guarantee exists for the full and regular exchange of opinion on any question by the division of the Empire interested therein. There is no such thing as a department of the Empire in which English and Colonial knowledge, experience and thinking power can meet to examine Imperial problems and co-operate to solve them."

These and many more or less similar fallacies have been constantly reiterated. If they were not fallacies the condition of communication between the Imperial and Colonial governments has been and is deplorable indeed.

I propose to state briefly some of the facts within my own knowledge which show the inaccuracy of these statements. The self-governing Colonies have for many years past been represented in London by Agents-General or High Commissioners who with a staff of able men under them have maintained communication between the Imperial and Colonial governments.

I had the honor of representing Canada as High Commissioner for thirteen years. During that time there were several changes of government here, and I am bound to say that whichever government was in power the representatives of the Colonial governments received the prompt and attentive consideration from not only the Colonial Minister of the day but all the other ministers including the Prime Minister whenever the occasion required us to communicate with them. If it were not for the representative of that Colony, but if it were a question affecting the other colonies as well, all the colonial representatives met at the Canadian office and having agreed on the line to be taken we went in a body to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, or where the question affected another department an interview would be arranged for us there.

It is peculiar genius of the British race to build upon what has gone before, to broaden down from precedent to precedent, and the foregoing illustrations might be given of the close contact between the Colonial and Imperial administrations which is afforded through the medium of the colonial high commissioners and Agents-General. The subjects in respect of the co-operation has been thus effected or promoted include the addition of colonial securities to the Trust fund list, the Pacific cable, the Imperial recognition of the Canadian mail route to the Far East, and many more.

It is peculiar genius of the British race to build upon what has gone before, to broaden down from precedent to precedent, and the foregoing illustrations of the usefulness of the machinery we already possess surely carry their own moral. In this Review of February, 1885, that far-sighted statesman, Mr. W. E. Forster, said:

"Lord Grey has repeated in the Pall Mall Gazette the suggestions which he made in this Review in 1879, viz.

"The maintenance of the basis of the system of Imperial Defence against attack over the sea."

This is the determining factor in

the whole defensive policy of the Empire, and is fully recognized by the Admiralty, who have accepted the responsibility of protecting all British territory abroad against organized invasion from the sea."

This speech was made in the Guildhall on the 3rd of December, 1896, and provides the foundation of Imperial Defence policy. On the 23rd of the following April, the Duke delivered an address to the British Empire League at Eastbourne in which he said:

"We have undertaken, we are undertaking, and we shall I believe continue to undertake and maintain our navy so as to be of sufficient strength, not only to defend our own island, but all our possessions in every part of the world. But we cannot undertake to provide for the land defences of our colonies, especially when they attain the dimensions of the Australian colonies."

Now I ask in what regard has Canada failed to discharge the duty allotted to her by the Colonial Defence Committee of the British government, and with the future may be confidently forecast.

Mr. Balfour told a vast audience in the Albert Hall last month that he

would have the British people think

of the self-governing communities of the Empire as a family, and the parallel is true. May I, as one who has

spent a lifetime in the public service

the senior member of the family outside the United Kingdom be allowed to claim that in her own sphere

in respect especially of trade and defence, Canada has done what in

the sister states than we do to ourselves. They," he added, in his letter of the 13th of April, 1907, "have seen further and more clearly than we have how necessary it is that we should go forward if we would not go backward."

Mr. Chamberlain in penning that

testimony may perhaps have had in

mind the undoubted fact that the spontaneous support given to the

Boer war by the outlying portions of

the Empire was a potent factor in

preventing an intervention on the part

of foreign powers with results which

it is not pleasant to contemplate. The

colonies make their general and consistent acceptance of the family ideal the basis of no claim—they would

spurn to do so; but it does entitle their

counsel to the future of the Empire

to the full and sympathetic considera-

tion of the government and people

of this country. We live in moving

times; the issues of today are of

the gravest import; and if the Col-

onial Conference of 1907 has done noth-

ing else it has evinced the deep anx-

ieties of the men of our blood overseas

who share with the British people

the title-deeds of the race that nothing

shall now be done and nothing now

left undone to jeopardise for them

and their children's children the right

to share with Sir John Macdonald the

proud distinction "A British subject I

was born, a British subject I will die."

When Will Make You Glad

When the years have slipped by and

memory runs back over the path you

have come, you will be glad you

stopped to speak to every friend you

met, and left them all with a warmer

feeling in their hearts because you did

so.

And you will be glad that you were

happy when doing the small, everyday

things of life, that you served the best

you could in earth's lowly round.

You will be glad that men have said

all along your way: "I know I can't

trust him, he is as true as steel."

You will be glad there have been

some rainy days in your life. Clouds

and storms are not the worst things

# The World of Labor

## Union Meetings

Barbers	2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths	2nd and 3rd Tuesday
Bolermakers	2nd and 4th Tuesday
Bolermakers' Helpers	1st and 3rd Th.
Bookbinders	Quarterly
Bricklayers	2nd and 4th Monday
Bartenders	1st and 3rd Tuesday
Caterers and Waiters	2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters	Alternate Mondays
Cigarmakers	1st Friday
Electrical Workers	3rd Friday
Garnment Workers	1st May Day
Laborers	1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers	4th Thursday
Linen Workers	1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen	Every Monday
Letter Carriers	4th Wednesday
Machinists	1st and 3rd Thursday
Moulders	2nd Wednesday
Musicians	1st Sunday in Quarter
Painters	1st and 3rd Monday
Printers	1st and 3rd Friday
Printing Pressmen	2nd Tuesday
Shipwrights	2nd and 4th Thursday
Stonemasons	2nd Thursday
Street-Railway Employees	1st Tuesday, 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Tailors	1st Monday
Typographical	Last Sunday
T. and L. Council	1st and 3rd Wednesday
Walters	

Secretaries of labor unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

Anacona, Mont., job printers have received an advance of 50¢ per day.

Boston (Mass.) ladies' garment cutters formed a union recently.

Labor unions in Norway boast of a membership in excess of 16,000.

A building trades council has been formed in Lawrence, Mass.

Sterling, Ill., labor council has started fund for a city hospital.

Hamilton plumbers have refused the demands of the men and a strike is almost certain.

A city ordinance of Zanesville, Ohio, requires the union label on all municipal printing.

The total membership of the Women's Trade Union league in Great Britain is in excess of 135,000.

There are three branches of the Civic Federation, one in New England, one in New York, and the third in Chicago.

The Illinois Allied Printing Crafts union will hold its fourteenth annual convention in Peoria, beginning June 19.

International Union of Carriage and Wagon Workers of North America headquarters will be located in Washington.

Minneapolis, Minn., Bartenders' union is out after the 1908 convention, and a committee is already in the field and at work.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners recently issued charters to 23 new unions, two of them in Porto Rico.

The three local unions of painters and decorators of Toronto will form a joint council for the purpose of furthering the interests of the painters.

The Hemsworth, England, colliery strike has now lasted nearly two years and a half, and there are still close upon a thousand men and boys in receipt of strike pay.

The executive council of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders has named October 1 next as the date on which to put the eight-hour day into effect, subject to ratification by a referendum vote.

The labor unionists of Pittsburgh, Pa., are going to erect a labor temple to cost \$100,000. Each union subscribing for the stock will be entitled to one director on the board.

The United States department of justice has decided that railroad workers are in the unskilled labor class and cannot be imported into the United States under the alien contract law.

The conference between the Master Printers and Bookbinders' association and the Allied Printing Trades is still in progress, and is not expected to complete its work for at least another week.

The Paris daily papers have increased the wages of their employees one franc per day, in order to make up for the time they will lose owing to the new French law decreeing one day's rest in seven.

Montreal will shortly add two new unions to those already under the jurisdiction of the United Garment Workers of America. The pants and vest workers are to apply for a separate charter, as are also the women workers at the trade.

Members of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass Workers' Union of North America employed by the M. C. Liley company, of Columbus, Ohio, have been locked out. This action was taken by the company immediately on their employees joining the union.

The initial number of the Labor Review, the only publication in Minnesota owned and controlled in every department by organized labor, was issued in Minneapolis April 4. It is a weekly, printed in magazine form, and edited by John P. Kennedy, sr.

A crusade is to be made against those concerns which do a Sunday business in Minneapolis, Minn. It will be conducted by labor unions, and they hope to close all concerns where labor is employed seven days a week.

Employees of the Brown Cotton Mills, in Fall River, Mass., have been informed that a ten days' vacation will be given them in the summer of 1907, and that a 50 per cent extra dividend will be paid in connection therewith.

Railroad men expect the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Pennsylvania, the Delaware & Hudson and the Erie railroads to follow the example of the Lehigh Valley, which desires all its employees engaged in operating trains to abstain from the use of intoxicants.

The campaign against child labor is at last making itself felt among the cotton mills of South Carolina. More than two-thirds of the spindles of the

able to furnish competent men, when non-union men may be employed until such time as the union is able to furnish union men. Wages and all conditions in the shop are to remain the same as prior to the strike.

The Washington (Pa.) Central Trades assembly has authorized the establishment of a labor paper, to be called The Labor Notes, and William Clark Black, the Typographical Journal correspondent, has been designated to solicit business for the publication. The new paper will be the first and only labor organ in Washington county.

The legal age for beginning to work remains at 10 years in Nebraska (in vacation), and in Alabama and Arkansas at all times for children of widows and disabled fathers. Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont are the only remaining Northern states which permit factory work at the age of 12 years.

The Bell Telephone company has granted its linemen an increase of from two to two and a half cents an hour all round, and Saturday afternoon holidays instead of a nine-hour day, as was asked for by the men's committee.

Engineers in the Potteries district of England are on strike for an advance of 50 cents a week and 5 per cent advance in piece rates, the steam engine makers joining them. The North Staffordshire trades council are supporting the men in their demands.

The Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, of which Bishop Potter is president, is co-operating with the New York State Federation of Labor in an effort to get an eight-hour law for children through the present legislature.

J. G. O'Donnoghue, solicitor for the Plumbers' union, Toronto, has received notification to the effect that charges of conspiracy against the journeymen plumbers, W. Storry, W. Bush and P. McCann, arising out of the plumbers' investigation in the police court, have been withdrawn.

The General Federation of Labor of France has assigned June 1 as the date upon which all organized workers of that country will cease work and remain out until the general eight-hour workday is conceded.

By a compromise between the printers and Publishers and the Typographical union, beginning May 6, 1907, the newspaper scale of Colorado Springs Typographical union, No. 82 provides for \$26 per week for night work and \$23 for day work. The contract covers a period of two years.

In Belgium a girl is expected to devote a clear five weeks out of each public school year to learning and practicing household economy. Not only does she learn to cook a workingman's dinner, but she cleans up the utensils, does a week's washing and ironing, tidies up the kitchen and goes marketing.

H. N. Kellogg, for twenty-five years an active newspaper man, and since June, 1901, business manager of the New York Tribune, has been appointed Labor commissioner of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, to succeed the late Frederick Driscoll.

For leaving his work at the Nunney colliery, England, without a fortnight's notice, Albert Dodsworth, Sleaford street, Attcliffe, was at Sheffield on Tuesday fined 9s as compensation to the colliery company, and 2s costs. It was stated to be a common practice for colliers to leave without notice when the ironworks are busy.

After twelve years of labor on the part of those interested in the welfare of the women and children employed in the textile factories of Massachusetts, the famous overtime bill is now a law. It provides that women and children shall not be employed in textile establishments between the hours of 6 o'clock at night and 6 in the morning.

At the exhibit of industrial conditions, held at Boston the week of April 7-13, Typographical union, No. 13, had a complete printing office and a monotype on display. The union also exhibited samples of union label printing, pictures of the home, and demonstrated to the public the conditions that exist in the printing industry under union conditions.

The number of women employed on the Russian railways is increasing. According to the latest returns, there are now working on the twenty-five Russian railways no fewer than 22,000 women as gatekeepers, clerks, telegraphers, etc. The average wage varies from 139 to 135 rubles yearly (\$65 to \$70). The extremes are great. Thus, the women clerks receive on an average from 450 to 460 rubles, or about \$230, while the women attending at the station are paid only 40 rubles, or about \$19.50, a year, in addition to free lodgings and a few extras.

The steamer Spokane, which sailed last week for San Francisco, had as passengers a party of about sixty Australians and New Zealanders, who arrived here a few days ago on the steamer Manuka, on their way to the California port, to look for work. There were half a dozen women in the party, which included among its members carpenters, plasterers and plumbers; though for the most part they were unskilled laborers. They comprised about a third of a large contingent who arrived on the Australian steamer. Quite a number of the others have gone to Vancouver to seek work, while the remainder are booked through to the prairie provinces to try their fortunes on the plains.

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As a result of a form of agreement submitted by the employers and ratified by a referendum vote of the lithographers, the prolonged strike is at an end. The new treaty provides for the return of the lithographers to work, with a fifty-one-hour week, and a reduction of one hour per week at six month intervals until the eighth-hour day is reached, which will be July 1, 1908. Only union men are to be employed unless the union is un-

able to furnish competent men, when non-union men may be employed until such time as the union is able to furnish union men. Wages and all conditions in the shop are to remain the same as prior to the strike.

## Lazy Man's Paradise

From The Portland Telegram

Is there a place on earth where a man can live absolutely without work?

Imagine a region like this:

Where oranges, pineapples, bananas, cocoanuts and nearly everything required for the food of man grow wild, either the greater part of or all the year.

Where the temperature is never cold enough to require any clothing nor hot enough to require any shade.

Where many of the natives sleep in the open air or in a hut consisting of poles set in the ground and covered with thatch, to be had for the gathering.

Where the inhabitants make no effort to get money, because they have no use for it.

Where, when you wanted a smoke, you used the tobacco you had plucked from the wild plants with not a thought of the tobacco trust, and then wrapped it in a leaf of a native grass without wondering if any poisonous chemicals had been used to whiten your cigarette paper.

Where you light your cigarette by concentrating the sun's rays through a piece of broken bottle, without thinking of the hard and unhealthy work and poor pay of the employees of the match factories.

Nearly such are conditions in Tahiti, "the lazy man's paradise."

W. S. Beattie, of Portland, has just returned from a 40 days' stay on this wonderful island. He followed the plan of Robert Louis Stevenson in taking a walk around the island, eating and living with the natives and taking part in their pastimes and sports, and so acquired a knowledge of their customs not to be obtained by years of residence in the European fashion at the capital, Papeete.

Mr. Beattie says the reports of conditions in Tahiti have been in no way exaggerated, and that their labor is more for pastime than any practical purpose.

Though this island has been a French colony for 27 years, the inhabitants have escaped the fate of most native races brought into contact with the whites by the wise forethought of their last king. He allowed the country to be occupied peacefully by the French, only on condition that the land would always remain in the possession of the native population, after the match factories.

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When night came on they were invited to sleep in one of the large houses, consisting of poles set in the ground and covered with a kind of thatch. There was one bed, which was given to Mr. Beattie's companion, Mr. Beattie sleeping on the ground with 15 or 20 natives. He found it fairly comfortable, but did not get much sleep, as the natives "slept aloud."

Later on they came to a hut with bananas hanging in front. They tried to buy some, but the people gave them a basketful, including the basket, and refused to take pay.

Further on they came to a village and were gladly received. A native announced the news from house to house and soon they were surrounded by 30 or 40 people offering them food.

The best consisted of fish with coconut sauce. Foyeys, a dish made of baked bananas and bread fruit, was spread on palm leaves on the floor of the front porch. The natives all stood around, apparently commenting on the strange manner in which the white men ate.

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The next day they passed on and were repeatedly halted by people who wished them to stop and eat. That afternoon they reached the home of La Tec, a remnant of the former royal family, and salaried as such by the French government. Here they were entertained for three days with good and good food.

Water rains are common in this island. The natives pay little attention.

At one time when a shower came up Mr. Beattie sat under an orange tree and ate oranges until the shower was over. On another occasion he took off his clothes and spreading them under his panama hat, proceeded on his way.

Arriving at another village he produced a camera. Instantly the whole population came out to watch him. Naked girls flitted from hut to hut, apparently in great excitement. Presently they appeared in clean Mother Hubbard gowns to have their pictures taken. This explains why most of the pictures received from Tahiti are misleading.

"In spite of reports to the contrary, the use of alcoholic drinks is not common, and even in the use of tobacco the Tahitians are temperate. They make cigarettes by wrapping the leaf of a certain native grass around the tobacco, not in the American fashion, but in a spiral. Though matches are introduced, the natives are entirely

issued an ultimatum to their patients containing the rules of the organization and a scale of prices. The minimum rate for telephone consultations was \$1; for city visits, \$1.50; for country visits, 50 cents a mile was charged for the day drive and \$1 a mile for the night drive.

The scale covered every contingency, providing a fee of \$10 for the amputation of a toe, and \$25 for cutting off the entire foot. The doctor was permitted to charge as much more than the scale as he liked, but he could not charge less without subjecting himself to discipline.

First Association in 1809

One of the first labor organizations in this country was the society of journeymen cordwainers, of New York. The society did not call itself a union, but its rules were strongly suggestive of present day union methods. The cordwainers issued their first wage scale in 1809 and enforced it for a short time with some success. They decreed for the "closed shop" in favor of 4½ per cent of all the people belonging to some union or other. The per cent of union members to total population is about the same in Germany and Australia. In New Zealand, popularly supposed to be the paradise of labor, the union membership is less in proportion to population than in England.

One of the pioneer unions of this country is the journeymen stonemasons of Newark, N.J., which was organized May 10, 1834. This union claims to be the first to obtain the eight-hour day, the weekly pay system and the first to control the labor-saving machinery introduced in their shop.

During the last few years some strange unions have been organized. In San Francisco before the earthquake there were organized a milkers' union, which received a charter from the federation of labor. The 350 members absolutely controlled the milking industry in San Francisco, and no man had a right to approach a cow unless he wore a union button. If the cow did not kick, the customer did, and the label on the can had to show that the man that did the milking was on the payment of a nominal fine of \$1 each. The union was broken up, however, and no further effort was made for many years to enforce the closed shop rule by any labor organization.

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# Garden Flowers

From the London Times

An article upon this subject that was published in The Times last autumn provoked some controversy, but it also elicited more expressions of agreement than the writer had expected. It seems to be clear that the taste in flowers is changing, that a great many gardeners are no longer contented merely with large blossoms; that we are learning to look at a plant as a whole, and not to think of it only as a flower-producing machine. A writer on one paper, disagreeing violently with the article in question said that it was worse than useless to set up principles of taste, since they were sure to be wrong or else to be misapplied. It did not apparently occur to him that all selection or improvement of flowers must be based upon some principle of taste or other. Otherwise it would be quite random and objective. The issue is not between one principle of taste and no principles, but between one principle and another. Now, the development of a great many garden flowers has been controlled by the principle that a plant is a flower-producing machine and that every part of it except the flower is mere surplusage. The ideal of this development would be reached in a plant that came up like a mushroom, leafless, and with a little stalk, and a huge flower at the top of it, and which continued to do this through all the flowering months of the year. This ideal has almost been reached in some double begonias and in the dwarfest snapdragons, and if you wish to have your garden all flowers these are the kind of plants you should grow. Now, there certainly are a good many people who wish to have their gardens all flowers; and the idea that a garden plant should be grown only for its flowers is very deeply-rooted. The present writer has heard of a rich man whose orders to his gardener were that his beds and borders should never contain any plants not in flower. A vast army of plants in pots was kept in the background, and these were bedded out just as they were coming into blossom and removed as soon as their blossom was over.

Now, it is obvious that this kind of gardening is very expensive, and, further, that it prevents the growing of many beautiful plants which cannot be treated in this way, or which if treated in this way, never show their true beauty. But that is not the point which we wish to make for the moment. Very expensive gardening may be beautiful, and there are plenty of fine plants which can be turned out of pots when about to bloom without spoiling their beauty. Our point is that a garden all flowers is not so beautiful as one in which there is plenty of greenery to contrast with the flowers themselves. Both by means of the intermixtures of flowering plants with plants out of flower, and also by means of the leafage of a plant that is in flower. For it is only such a closely interwoven contrast that displays the full beauty of individual flowers and also of individual plants. In a bed of geraniums or begonias, grown for their blaze of color, it is the color alone that we see and think of. The individual plants, the individual flowers, are nothing. The beauty of the arrangement may be considerable. It is absurd to pretend that all bedding out is ugly—but it is a beauty only of masses of strong color without form, and above all, without character. Now no beauty interests us for love unless it has character. We cannot in pictures produce a beauty that satisfies by means of mere abstractions. The purely decorative picture, the picture that consists merely of an arrangement of forms and colors, as nearly abstract as the painter can make them and put together to make an agreeable pattern—a picture of this kind pleases at the first glance very nicely; but our interest in it is quickly exhausted, because there is no character in its component parts. So there is no character in the individual plants of a flower-bed that is intended merely to produce a blaze of color; and in the same way our interest in such a bed is exhausted after the first glance. A great picture is full of splendid harmonies and contrasts; but the objects harmonized and contrasted are not mere abstractions. They are people and things which the painter has seen, and are woven together into a pattern, without losing their own individuality, by the controlling emotion of the artist who uses them, not merely as pieces in a decorative game, but as a means of expressing that emotion. Now gardening is, no doubt, a trivial art compared with painting, but still it is an art, or may be made one; and the same principles apply to it. The true art of gardening is based upon a profound interest and delight in plants, just as the art of the great painter is based upon a profound interest and delight in the things which he represents. The true gardener is concerned with the character of his plants as the great painter is concerned with the character of what he paints; and it is by growing his plants so that they display their character as freely and completely as possible that the gardener makes the most beautiful and interesting kind of garden.

Now it is obvious that this cannot be done by a gardener who regards a plant as a mere flower-producing machine; for the flowers are only part of the character of a plant, and they may be so developed as to obscure the plant's natural character altogether. Flowers may be, and in most garden plants are, the most important element of beauty; but their beauty is not independent of the plant, and cannot be considered apart from it until they are picked. The gardener who grows his plants only for their flowers, thinks always of the flowers as if they were plucked, and of his beds and borders as huge nose-gays; and the kind of gardening which removes a plant as soon as it goes out of bloom is more like the arranging of flowers for the dinner table than like true gardening. It is a purely decorative art without the deep and satisfying beauty of character. This kind of beauty is what delights us so much in nature and what often seems to be utterly beyond the gardener's attainment. Wild plants, we should remember, do not grow for their flowers alone. They have to fight for their lives, and every part of the plant bears a part in the struggle. We are not suggesting that plants in a garden ought to fight for their lives. It is the gardener's first duty to eliminate the struggle for existence; but he must

once learns to love this beauty gets a keener appreciation of the character of all other points. He likes to see them growing as if they were self-sown weeds, and he is impatient of any florist's development or of any system or culture which deprives them of character. Character, in plants as in men, is produced by struggle and by adaptation. In the garden both the struggle and the need for adaptation are much lessened, the result of which is that astonishing changes can be worked upon many plants since they are relieved from the continuous even pressure of necessity. But if these plants are transformed so that they lose also the character stamped upon them by their adaptation to natural circumstances, then they lose also the most significant part of their beauty, and look like manufactured rather than living things. There are some people, of course, who like a flower to look manufactured, and in its power over nature. This desire to make a thing look different from what it is, for the sake of showing the maker's skill, is the cause of much bad art of all kinds. It is the cause of nearly all bad art in the garden.

## A Coral City

The Maharajah of Jaffna belongs to the old regime. He is a much older man, his palace lies in the centre of his coral city, a town within a town. It is the home of his ancestors and the pride of his heart. Enclosed within its walls are his courts of justice, halls of audience, temples, arsenals, and stables. At the threshold of the residence, a flight of marble steps leads up to the massive gateways to the particular quadrangle in which their business lies. Arrived there, they dismount their heavily caparisoned horses, give a twist to their moustaches and a hitch to their jewelled swords, then a rainbow path of brilliant colours down a terrace overlooking the garden. He is a dignified, grey-bearded old gentleman, with a boundless goodness of heart for all that concerns the welfare of the Empire and his subjects. His minor mix in the sports and pastimes of his nobles, nor does he enter very directly into the administration of his dominion. But he is properly jealous of his power, and has a commanding sceptre of power, and in 1890, specially appointed traffic manager of the government railway in Woolwich arsenal. He greatly improved the service, and by his devices saved considerable sums in the cost of running engines, some £600 a year in coal alone being effected. While at Woolwich he formulated his scheme for the defence of England by a coast railway and mounted guns on trucks, which has been partially carried into effect since. He also proposed the use of the road plough for entrenching in the field, instead of exposing the men for this purpose, urging that one man and a team of horses could in that way do the work of a regiment, and in less time. In 1896, on the initiation of the movement for the reconquest of the Sudan, he was sent to Egypt as director of railways on the staff engaged with the Dongola expeditionary force. General Kitchener, with that great grasp of administrative detail peculiarly his own, had decided that the Sudan could only be regained by reliance on railway transport—a decision justified by subsequent events—and to Lieutenant Girouard he gave the entire direction of the task of keeping pace with the remarkable advance of 1896-98. The young director of railways soon got to work and devised with success many ingenious plans for the building of the desert railway. Before the railway was begun, he furnished a complete statement of everything which would be required, down to the number of spikes, a document of several hundred pages. In the two years between 1896-98 Lieutenant Girouard, assisted by six subalterns of Royal Engineers, planned, constructed and worked some six hundred miles of railway under peculiar arduous conditions as to staff, materials and money. Between May and November, 1897, some two hundred miles of railway were laid in the unknown Nubian desert, and these, debauching in the Nile, rendered practicable the operations at Atbara and Omdurman which led to the overthrow of the Mahdi's power. The railway was not only completed within the specified time, but cost some £200,000 less than was anticipated, and it is quite safe to say that without it the reconquest of the Sudan might still be one of the problems engaging the attention of the war office. In the course of the campaign he took part in the operations at Haifa, receiving for his services mention in despatches (twice), the brevet of major (dated July 29, 1899, the day after his promotion to captain), the D. S. O., the British medal, and the Khedive's medal with three clasps. His services were also acknowledged by Mr. Balfour in the speech in which he moved that the thanks of parliament be accorded to General Kitchener. It was not permitted to him to see the termination of the Sudan war, for in April 1898 he was chosen by Lord Cromer to succeed Mr. Robertson, C. I. E., as president of the Egyptian state railways and telegraphs, and was decorated by the Khedive with the second class order of the Medjidie. In 1899, before the declaration of war by the South African Republics, Major Girouard was summoned to London to advise the government regarding railway matters, and he was despatched to the seat of war as director of railways with the local rank of Lieutenant-colonel. The returns to railways in South Africa and the military control of all railways upon which the army depended, fell to Lieutenant-Colonel Girouard as his share of the work in the great struggle. Applying his mind to the task before him, he evolved order from chaos, and gave the army a railway service second to none in the history of campaigns, if all the difficulties—official opposition and otherwise—are considered. Early in the campaign the railway work attracted the notice of the military attaches of foreign powers, and some of them were specially told off to report upon the administration and management. The reports made to general staffs in Europe are known to have contained references to the young director of railways which had never before been applied to an officer of his rank in any army. He ordered duplicates of all the bridges likely to be blown up by the Boers before they had even reached the neighborhood in which the bridges stood, so that when the bridges were eventually destroyed all the material was at hand to commence their reconstruction. Another of his successes was in the construction of "deviations," some of them two or three miles in length, to take the place of bridges destroyed by the enemy. In 1900 his services were rewarded with the K.C.M.G., and during the course of the war he was repeatedly mentioned in the despatches. On the cessation of hostilities Sir Percy Girouard remained with Lord Milner through the

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward Percy Cranwill Girouard, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Engineers, assistant quartermaster-general, western command, Chester, whose temporary appointment as high commissioner and commander-in-chief of the protectorate of Northern Nigeria, officially announced, is an officer who has made his way in the service by sheer merit. A Canadian by birth, he has had a remarkable successful military career, and it goes without saying that his fellow countrymen are vastly proud of him. He stands easily first in the annals of railway work in war, and the value of his efforts in this direction in the last two campaigns of the British army, namely, in the Sudan and in South Africa, is evidenced by the fact that, although but just forty years of age, and but a captain in the Royal Engineers, he has been made by an appreciative government a brevet lieutenant-colonel in the army, and has received the honor of knighthood.

The eldest surviving son of Mr. Justice Girouard, of the supreme court of Canada, the lineal descendant of Antoine Girouard, secretary in French Canada to Governor de Ramezay in 1700, and a scion of an old family of Beaujoueville, he was born at Montreal on January 26, 1867. He was educated at the Royal Military College of Canada, and although he passed highly in his classes, being first in 1885 and third in 1886, and was offered a commission in both years, he did not enter the army until 1888. For two years previous to this date he was employed by the Canadian Pacific railway as engineer in construction of the branch line through Maine, and he there laid the foundation of the knowledge of railway matters which has served him so well since. Having been gazetted a brevet lieutenant-colonel and later appointed assistant to the chief engineer, eastern command, London, a post subsequently designated staff officer of Royal Engineers. On September 6, last year, he was transferred to the western command, at Chester, as assistant quartermaster-general, and now vacates that office for fresh fields and pastures new in Northern Nigeria, where he will find plenty of scope for his exceptional talents.

Sir Percy has published a history of the railways during the war in South Africa, and he has contributed papers to some of the principal magazines. He married in 1903, Mary Gwendolen, daughter of the Hon. Sir Richard Solomon, K.C.M.G., the attorney-general of the Transvaal government. His clubs are the Army and Navy and Brooks.

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We should choose a wife with our ears rather than with our eyes.—Old Proverb.

The desire to please is born in women before the desire to love.—Nixon de Peñalosa.

There are more persons who wish to be loved than there are who are willing to be loved.—Chamfort.

It is not easy to be a widow; for she must remain a widow in spite of maidenhood.—Mme. De Graudin.

When women have been deceived by men they wish to marry them. This is as good as any other kind of revenge.—Beaumain.

A woman is seldom as tender to a man as when she has just deceived him.—Athenaeus.

A woman who is easily managed when a man takes her hand in his love.—La Bruyere.

Love your wife as you would love your soul, but shake her as you would shake a wild, treacherous, peacock.—Opposite.

Women see without looking, their husbands often look without seeing.—Des Noirs.

Wherever women are honored, the gods are satisfied.—Hindu Proverb.

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The love of a bad woman kills others; the love of a good woman kills herself.—George Sand.

To Hide Ugly Mantel

An ingenious way of hiding an ugly mantel, where an open fire was not needed in a room, has been devised by a Hill woman. Shelves have been built around it, from the bottom upward to the height of the mantel shelf and running around on both sides where the fireplace projects from the wall. The bottom shelf has been utilized for heavy brie-a-brac like bronze and quaint Japanese and Indian pottery. On the second and third shelves have been placed lighter and more decorative pieces, including a bust or two, a vase, and choice books are piled on one another.

# Sir Percy Girouard

One of Canada's Soldier Boys

trying period of the reconstruction of the lines of the two ex-republics, being appointed on July 1, 1902, commissioners of railways in the Transvaal and Orange River colony; he also acted as chief of staff to the Colonial Defence division and as administrator of military law in Cape Colony. At the inter-colonial council in 1904, when Sir Percy Girouard's nomination to his post was accepted, Lord Milner paid him an eloquent tribute, declaring that he had not received the full credit to which he was entitled for his performance of the difficult task of taking over the wrecks of the railway and working it while in course of actual construction. He had brought the railways, said his lordship, to their then state of efficiency, but the problem then before the administration differed from that in the past in the requirement of civil abilities of a different class. Sir Percy Girouard's brilliant work in the Sudan had paved the way to his successors in South Africa, and he would leave that country with an enhanced reputation for the manner in which he had grappled with one of the biggest railway problems that ever presented itself for solution.

On arrival in England he was made a brevet lieutenant-colonel and later appointed assistant to the chief engineer, eastern command, London, a post subsequently designated staff officer of Royal Engineers. On September 6, last year, he was transferred to the western command, at Chester, as assistant quartermaster-general, and now vacates that office for fresh fields and pastures new in Northern Nigeria, where he will find plenty of scope for his exceptional talents.

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# In Society's Realm

The Gelsa club, under the management of Mrs. Lester, gave a delightful closing dance in the Lester hall the other night, over one hundred young people being present. The club which was organized in the early part of the winter, meets every Saturday evening for instruction in the art of dancing. Every fourth meeting is devoted to extra dances and a dainty supper is given. The president of the club, Mr. Will Burnside, and secretary, Mr. Lotus McInnes, filled their respective positions in a very capable manner, a very clever address being made during the evening by the president. In encouraging words he referred to the success of the club and thanked Mrs. Lester for the marked improvement in the dancing of all members. Several fancy dances were given, which added enjoyment to all present. At 11 o'clock a dainty supper was served and the dancing continued until midnight. The club will reorganize in the autumn. The following are a few that were present: Misses Jean McGillivray, Glennie McLennan, Zill Stephens, Lilo Banfield, Mable Fraser, L. Fraser, Gladys Gibbons, Edna Lumsden, Edith Patterson, Georgie Paterson, Olive Godfrey, Marjorie Taffee, Marjorie Thompson, Dorothy McGillivray, Ruth McLean, Aileen McLean, Ethel Colister, Adelaide McLean, Jessie McLean, Margaret Dixon, Minnie Main, Elsie McLaren, Francis McGuigan, Olive McLennan, Maude Bowser, Lillian Faulkner, Dorothy Harold, May Richmond, Kathleen McLean, Clara Rudolph, Mable Pont, A. Sutton, Ethel Smith, Ella Phelan, Messrs. W. Able, M. Beck, W. Burnside, Loftus McInnes, W. Collister, J. Cook, C. Dickens, E. Ellis, P. Fraser, F. Foster, G. Gibbons, S. Gilmore, J. Granader, T. Gribbins, M. Hodgson, E. Langley, A. Leckie, C. Lumsden, C. Risteen, W. Smith, P. Smith, C. Stein, J. Scott, F. Taffee, H. Webster, W. Gordon, N. Campbell, J. Traven, P. Woodward, J. MacGillivray, K. Kenning.

The engagement is announced of Miss Maude Bone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bone, Topaz avenue, to Dr. E. A. McMickling, of this city.

Mrs. Wade, of Kamloops, and Mrs. Leighton, of Savanas, after visiting Tacoma and Seattle, are spending a few weeks with Mrs. R. B. McMickling, of Kingston street.

Mrs. B. W. Pearse, of Cadboro Bay road, and maid, left for England at the beginning of the week.

Mrs. J. D. Helmcken and daughter have returned from Southern California, where they have been spending the winter, for the benefit of Miss Helmcken's health.

Miss Ethel Davie, sister of Mrs. A. E. McPhillips, of this city, has returned from California, where she has been for the last year.

Miss Beatrice Holmes, of Duncan, is paying Victoria a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McFarland, of Vancouver, are guests at the Oak Bay hotel.

Mrs. F. H. Worlock, left during the past week for Kaslo, to pay an extended visit to her daughter there, Mrs. W. J. H. Holmes. In all probability before returning to Victoria Mrs. Worlock will pay her other daughter, Mrs. Austin, of Ontario, a short visit.

Mrs. Bert Snider, of Vancouver, gave a most enjoyable launch party in honor of her sister, Miss Edith Burt, of Victoria, who has been visiting her since January last. The party started from the wharf at the end of Bidwell street, thus cruising slowly up the North arm as far as Granite falls, also listening to the soft strains of music which was supplied by the gentlemen of the party. Lunch and tea were served at the foot of the magnificent falls. Among the invited guests were: Mrs. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Courtney, Mr. and Mrs. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Whittingham, Mr. W. H. Snider, Mr. Harold Sinclair, Mr. Cleaves, Mr. Talbot, Edwin Hall, Master Ambrose Adams, Fred Wright, Cecil Ward, Clarence Whittingham, Mr. W. Snider, Mr. Bert Watson, Mr. A. Manacher and Mr. Butchart.

On the 10th inst. Mrs. Pemberton gave a very pleasant tea at her home, "Gonzales," in honor of Mrs. W. C. Ward and Miss Ward, who are now visiting Victoria. Among the guests were Mrs. Charles, Mrs. J. W. Mackay, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Baiss, Mrs. Beantons, Mrs. Beaven, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Bullen, Mrs. Fleet, Mrs. Glessie, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Laing, Mrs. Hebbden Glessie, Mrs. W. H. Langley, Miss Mackay, Miss Tilton, Mrs. Genge, Miss Pitts, Mrs. R. Jones, Miss Cridge, Mrs. Lawndy, Miss Keefer, Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Rothet.

After spending a pleasant fortnight's vacation at his home in this city, Mr. Robt. Clark returned to Ladner last Wednesday evening, where he is attached to the Royal bank. A happy surprise party was planned for him

The Ladies' Guild of St. James' church had a most successful sale of work at the rectory on Tuesday, the 14th. The house was beautifully decorated with mauve and white lilac. Mrs. Bryne was in charge of the work table, while Mrs. Joule looked after the candy stall, which was artistically decorated with mauve paper and lilac.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Charles Cambie, a member of the staff of the Head office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Toronto, to Miss Nordheimer of that city. The marriage is expected to take place at the end of the summer.

inquiries and sympathy" is written upon the cards. These latter cards are sent in a similar manner as soon after the funeral as convenient, and after a fortnight or three weeks has elapsed.

Mrs. Austium was in charge of the door, Tea, which was served from 3 to 5 o'clock, was in the able hands of Mrs. Wilkinson and a number of young ladies.

Mrs. James Raymure, of Stanley avenue, on Tuesday afternoon gave a jolly bridge party. The house and tea table were daintily decorated with spring flowers and greenery. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Piggott, Mrs. Flumerfelt, Mrs. J. Irving, Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. Durand, Mrs. Little, Mrs. T. S. Gore and Mrs. Gibb.

The Wellington (Eng.) Herald, in its issue of Saturday, April 20th, had a lengthy account of the celebration of the nuptials of Miss Constance Mary Fawcett, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Fawcett, of the Chestnuts, Clarendon road, and David Barrett Milne, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Milne, of Steeple Bumshead, Essex, the service being solemnized in Holy Trinity church. The father of the bride is a brother of Rev. W. and Edgar Fawcett of this city, and was a farmer resident of Victoria. He left here many years ago to be educated in England, and did not return.

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## In British Society

Sketches From M. A. P.

M. A. P., in its issue of May 4, has the following sketches of passing events and personages in society:

King Edward has already set the special fashion for the coming season. This is no less a novelty than the tall walking stick—not so tall as that affected by the last of the Dandies, but appreciably and noticeably higher than the present mode. While at Bialitz His Majesty tried the new stick, and succeeded so well with it—for deportment has to be studied in its use—that he will introduce it to London society this summer. Dignity of men and sartorial elegance are, of course, very necessary adjuncts to the new fashion. The hand being brought almost to a level with the chest, one has to be exceedingly careful about the disposition of the arm, or the effect may be rather ludicrous. Converts to the cult of the tall walking-stick might do worse than pay a few visits to the Savoy theatre to see how Mr. Gilbert's grande wields it in "The Gondolier."

### His Irreproachable Taste

While King Edward has always led the fashion of gentlemen's wear, he has never been responsible for the introduction of eccentricities in attire. His taste in dress is not so much that of the exquisite as that of the typical well-dressed man. The art of being well-dressed is to him the art of wearing what is most becoming. Oddly fashioned hats and weird coats he avoids as he would a plague. "Sobriety," he has declared, "should be the keynote of the perfect gentleman's wardrobe." Jewelry as an article of male adornment he abhors. In his own attire he considers, first, what best suits him; the fashion of the moment is a subsidiary affair. Consequently, no observer can, as a rule, instance any special peculiarity in his dress or appearance. His beard is well-trimmed, his hat, coat, trousers, boots fit him to perfection. All is unobtrusive and irreproachable.

### The King's Peacemakers

No better men could have been chosen as Great Britain's representatives at the forthcoming Hague conference than Lord Reay, Sir Henry Howard, Sir Edward Fry, and Sir Ernest Satow. They are all widely experienced and of excellent ability, and have all been selected for their intimate knowledge of international affairs. Lord Reay was the first president of the British academy in 1902. From 1885 to 1890 he was governor of Bombay, and was for a short time under-secretary for India. Lord Reay is an accomplished linguist and converses fluently in at least four languages. In 1877 he married the widow of Captain Alexander Mitchell, a cultured woman and a noted hostess. Sir Henry Howard is the British ambassador at The Hague, which position he has held since 1896. He is a handsome, well-preserved man of 63, and has spent nearly all his life in diplomatic circles, having served in the United States, Guatemala, Greece, Russia, Denmark, and France. His father, the late Sir Henry Francis Howard, was a distinguished diplomatist before him, and, curiously enough, was stationed at The Hague in 1845.

Certainly no arbitral council would be complete without the presence of Sir Edward Fry, for he has had an almost unique experience as a peacemaker, and has assisted in the settlement of numerous important disputes. He is already a member of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague, and was one of the commissioners at the inquiry in the Dogger Bank outrage during the Russo-Japanese war. Appropriately enough, Sir Edward comes of Quaker stock, and is related to the well known cocoa-making family of Bristol. Although he is nearly 80, he is still Hale and vigorous, and possesses a fund of energy which is truly wonderful. Called to the bar in 1854, he took silk in 1869, and became a judge eight years later. In 1883 he was made a lord justice of the appeal court, from which position he retired in 1892. In spite of his numerous duties, Sir Edward has found time to write on a large variety of subjects, and has made an analysis of over a million sermons.

Sir Ernest Mason Satow is one of the greatest living authorities on China and Japan. He was born in 1843, and was educated at Mill Hill school, and University college, London. Entering the Japanese consular service as a student interpreter in 1861, he worked his way up to be Japanese secretary to the British legation. In 1893 he became minister plenipotentiary in Morocco, and was British minister in Pekin from 1900 to 1906. Sir Ernest is a born diplomat, and has written extensively on matters dealing with Japan, Japanese, and Chinese come as easy to him as English, and what he does not know of Celestial art and literature is certainly not worth knowing. He is also very fond of gardening, and while in Japan made a specialty of cultivating chrysanthemums. During his sojourns in the Far East, Sir Ernest was often the victim of cowardly attacks and intrigues, but he seemed to bear a charmed life, and happily escaped serious injury. Sir Ernest has a great distrust of all alien literature dealing with Japan. He believes that country is almost as sealed book to Occidentals, and it has yet to be "discovered" by the Western scribe.

### New First Military Member

At his various residences His Majesty has stored away some three hundred suits, in addition to numerous uniforms, all ready for instant service. The King's knowledge of tailoring technique is considerable, and he is well acquainted with the respective merits of cheviots, saxons, diagonals, and checks. He does not pay such extravagant prices for his clothes as may be supposed. For a pair of trousers he gives from two to two and a half guineas; ten guineas for a lounge suit; and fifteen for an evening suit. They are large prices for the average rich man, but plenty of society men pay as much. Altogether, the King's yearly cloth bill amounts to about twelve hundred pounds. His uniforms are the most expensive consideration. He is honorary colonel of over thirty regiments, and he must have a uniform for each. He has at least a hundred uniforms, all ready for use at any moment, and their value reaches several thousand pounds.

### The Prince as a "Hustler"

Last week's visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Lord and Lady Blythswood at their picturesquely housed on the banks of the Clyde, although nominally one of four days, consisted practically of but a few hours each day. This state of things was owing to the fact of the many public duties the Prince had set himself to perform during his brief stay in the north. What with the granting of the freedom of the city of Glasgow at St. Andrew's Day, and the conferring of the degree of LL.D. on himself and the Princess, by Glasgow university, in which Lord Kelvin performed the ceremony the opening by the Prince of an extensive addition to the university buildings, the laying of the foundation stone of another public building, and the opening of the new "Rothsay" dock—so named at the ceremony by the Princess—at the great shipbuilding firm of John Brown & Co., their time during the day was fully occupied. As Glasgow is five miles from Blythswood House, they were obliged to leave the house each morning immediately after breakfast, returning each evening in time for dinner. So that the evenings were practically the only time they could spend with their entertainers and the party invited to meet them. The guests were limited in number, owing to the smallness of the house accommodation, and for this reason Their Royal Highnesses did not take a large suite

dertake the work." To appreciate the suggestion, it should be understood that the total expenditure on this important work was a paltry £6,500. General Nicholson is a tall, erect, well-proportioned—in all respects a fine looking man. His manners and methods are stern, although he can unbend on occasion and be socially irresistible. He is a glutton for work, recreations attracting him but little, and sport not at all. Lady Nicholson, however, atones for his deficiencies as a society force. She is a charming hostess, and a sportswoman of quite exceptional talent. In India she became famous as a polo shot. She founded several ladies' rifle and golf clubs out there, while in England she is a member of many leading golf and sporting clubs.

### Nansen on Polar Problems

A meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held last night at the theatre, Burlington House, where Dr. Nansen, the Norwegian Minister, delivered a lecture on "North Polar Problems." Sir George Goldie, F.R.S., the president, was in the chair. There was a large attendance, which included Sir Clements Markham, Admiral the Hon. Sir P. F. Freeman, Sir Henry Bulwer, Sir George Mackenzie, Major-General Sir Henry Trotter, and Sir Archibald Geikie.

Dr. Nansen in the first part of his lecture, dealt with the geomorphological features of the North Polar region. He said that the deep North Polar basin formed the northern termination of a series of depressions of the earth's crust extending north through the Norwegian Sea from the eastern side of the Atlantic, and dividing between the Continental masses of the old and the new world. The eruption of the Jurassic basalt of Franz Josef Land and Spitzbergen might have had some connection with the sinking in of the North Polar Sea bottom, but the basin was probably to a great extent formed before that time. More modern volcanic rocks were not hitherto known from the edges of the North Polar basin. On Bennett Island, Dr. Long reported lava (or basalt), but it was not known. It was most improbable that any block of land, or a "horst," as the geologists might call it, should have remained isolated in the middle of such a basin, surrounded by deep water on all sides, and without having any connection with the surrounding lands or continental shelves. It was, therefore, of essential importance to determine the edge of the continental shelf off the known coasts. The edge of the North Polar continental shelf was, however, only known exactly in two places—north-west of the New Siberian Islands and north of Spitzbergen—whilst in the region between these two places they knew the deep sea to the north. In the remaining part of the North Polar Sea, which was very much greater, very little or nothing was as yet known of the edge of the continental shelf, and here it was probable there were many surprises in store. Very little could be said at present as to whether the continental shelf north of Greenland, the American Arctic Archipelago, and Alaska had a very wide extension or not. The rule that the continental shelves were generally much narrower outside high and mountainous coast than off flat and lowlands, hold good only where the mountain formations of the coast are in near relation to the trend of the coast and to the continental slope outside, and also where the mountainous coast was built up by hard primary rocks. This seemed hardly to be the case on the northern coast of the American Arctic Archipelago and Greenland, although there were rather high promontories in some places. It was, therefore, difficult to say much about the extent of the continental shelf there. It was perhaps more the case along the north coast of Alaska, and therefore the continental shelf might possibly be narrower in that region; but even this was uncertain. The deeper soundings taken near the supposed edge of the shelf might simply indicate depths of submarine valleys, which might be numerous in this region; and he was of opinion that many more and deeper soundings would be required before they could speak with anything like certainty. Dr. J. W. Speer's conclusions as to the width of the continental shelf, drawn from the great depths of the submarine fjords of the American Arctic Archipelago, were not well founded. Considerable depths of the submarine valleys and channels did not point to a comparatively narrow shelf in regions where there had been glacial erosion—e.g., the Norwegian channel, the Baltic, the White Sea, the Kara Sea. It should also be considered that on the whole the region of the American Arctic Archipelago exhibited geomorphological features which were very exceptional. This region was probably near the heart of the Great European Ice Age, and the land had been split up into islands and peninsulas even to a greater extent than was the case in the latter region, whatever the original cause of this dissection might have been. It could not, therefore, be said that the geomorphological features of the known part of the Arctic regions excluded the possibility of a wide extension of the continental shelf, possibly with lands on it, into some parts of the unknown north. If, for instance, they had not known the northern coasts of Norway, Russia, and Novaya Zembla, and the sea outside those coasts and if Franz Joseph Land, Spitzbergen, and Bear Island, etc., had not been discovered, it would have been very difficult indeed, to infer their existence from the geomorphological features which were then known. The sea currents and the drift of the ice seemed to indicate that there was an extensive area of sea to the north of the Fram's track. Peary's experiences during his last expedition also indicated that there was much sea to the north of Greenland. The ice-drift converged towards the opening between Greenland and Spitzbergen. Peary's observations of a rapid eastward ice-drift also showed that there could not have been much land to the east of his northward track. But as long as they did not know the depths over which Peary travelled, it was impossible to say much with regard to the possibility of land or continental shelf further north and east. Mr. R. A. Harris' speculations on the currents north of Alaska and Eastern Siberia, indicating land to the north, were of little value, as had already been pointed out by Sir Clements Markham, for if there was such an extensive land, enclosing the sea in this region, the Indian command—a contingency which yet may occur. Typical soldier that he is, General Nicholson is used to speaking his mind. During the hearing of evidence before the commission on war office reform, he started the war office by declaring his department, the intelligence department, hopelessly inadequate. To bring it up to date he pleaded for means to map all the possible theatres of war in the British Empire. "If," he said, "the treasury would be prepared to let us have, say, £80,000 a year to do it, I should be glad to un-

## British Columbia

Its Possibilities and Advantages, by Alex. E. W. Salt

There are facts that need proof. There are facts which need no arguments in their support, and are called truisms. There are facts of a day, of trifling moment, there are facts which are permanent, which are of vital importance, which it is the bounden duty of every intelligent man to know and assimilate.

It is a truism that the earth goes round the sun, though it required the strenuous obstinacy of a pioneer of science to enforce it on his unwilling hearers, it is a truism that there is a law of gravitation, though no one established it before the days of Isaac Newton. It is a truism fixed by the continuous and stubborn efforts of believers in its future, that man has in the last decade become the eyes of the world, and the civilization of the world as the most favored and "well-liking" of Britain's daughters. It should, before the next decade, be a truism that British Columbians live in the most glorious, the most potential, the most inspiring of the provinces of the Dominion, a truism based on actual facts, on real statistics, a truism made effective by the proved statements of men and women who have viewed the country from afar, have seen its powers, have overcome its difficulties, and conquered its hardships.

"A good country needs no puff" is as true as the old proverb that "A good wine needs no bush"—British Columbia may be willing to stand or fall solely on its merits. The richness of the theme offers no difficulty to its propagandists—"Give me good wines," says the apt advertiser to the merchant, "and I can sell them for you. You have given me a land of promise," says the exploiter of this God-endowed country. "I can easily show to the world-be-settler, the world-be-investor, that is their Promised land, or,

No longer can British Columbia be called a sea of mountains, no longer carefully surveyed. We need roads, light railways—where the grade allows it, to every possible point where we may be brought down, and shipped to the smelter. (The analogy of Lynn Creek mine—8 miles from Burrard Inlet, may serve to illustrate our meaning.) Most of our ore is of a low grade and needs "fluxing." Where is our Technical schools, our colleges of mines in which we may teach our own sons the value of the ores, or state-of-the-art in its variety. It is adapted to every constitution. It is adapted to every class of immigration. It is adapted to men of every trade, of every walk of life in the highest degree. Other provinces may offer inducements to the farmer, the miner, the lumberman, the fisherman, the capitalist. Our Fertile Valleys Must Have Their Population.

The Dominion has given us an example which we must follow. Great Britain is every year invaded by a small army of hard-headed, successful farmers, who in fair, honest terms ply life in its variety. It is adapted to every constitution. It is adapted to every class of immigration. It is adapted to men of every trade, of every walk of life in the highest degree. Other provinces may offer inducements to the farmer, the miner, the lumberman, the fisherman, the capitalist. Our Fertile Valleys Must Have Their Population.

"Patriotism consists," says Emerson, "not in talking for one's country, but in doing for one's country."

It is blessed "pro patria mori;" it is more blessed, and far wiser "pro patria vivere," "pro patria agere."

What can those who care for British Columbia, what can British Columbia herself do for her own good, for the advantage of those to come hereafter, so that her name may be known to the four corners of the world, so that her praise may be on the lips of the leaders in Imperial action?

We need again to use our schools.

Nature-study has its place in the list of school subjects. Let Nature study be systematized, to help out our agricultural prosperity. Let it not be scanty, and indefinite, but part and parcel of a child's knowledge of what is best for his country, and how that best may be found. There is room for an agricultural college, there is room for an experimental farm. Let us see to it that in the fulness of time they become not an idea, but an ideal, for others to imitate.

Incidentally, in speaking of mining, let us have a forestry exhibition, traveling through Europe to every city where a consul to represent Canadian interests is stationed. Let a similar exhibit, side by side with minerals, draw from our mines, and products from our agricultural centres, be permanent in the large towns of the Old Country, drawn from time to time as occasion demands it), permanent in the South Kensington museum, permanent in the Imperial Institute. Let Forestry be a sine qua non of the curriculum of our schools, let a department of forestry be recognized as essential in any university scheme that may be before the public. Let every man deem it his personal interest to protect his forests, part of his glorious heritage. Let him ponder on the care exercised by the state of Utah, and the magnificent results attendant on such care.

We want more shipping in our ports. We need direct lines with the great producing and manufacturing centres across the Pacific. They have much to give us.

We have begun to trade with Mexico—there are other countries to the east and west who are crying for our products. It will not be long before Southern Alberta will discover the distance between Calgary and Fort William, as compared with the distance between Calgary and Vancouver.

pression. Owing to the earth's rotation, they might expect a surface-current of this kind to be deflected towards the coast on its right-hand side—namely, towards the Greenland and American side. It was, however, probable that the winds and ice-drift in the unknown parts of the sea might have influenced the direction of the drift, and that, therefore, the results arrived at as to the direction of the current were not quite correct. He had previously maintained that the cold bottom-water of the North Polar basin must have been cooled down to its low temperature by contact with the cold surface layer somewhere in the unknown north, and he considered this to prove that the deep basin drift of the ice was not quite correct. He had previously maintained that the cold bottom-water of the North Polar basin, Mr. R. A. Harris' speculations on the currents north of Alaska and Eastern Siberia, indicating land to the north, were of little value, as had already been pointed out by Sir Clements Markham, for if there was such an extensive land, enclosing the sea in this region, the Indian command—a contingency which yet may occur. Typical soldier that he is, General Nicholson is used to speaking his mind. During the hearing of evidence before the commission on war office reform, he started the war office by declaring his department, the intelligence department, hopelessly inadequate. To bring it up to date he pleaded for means to map all the possible theatres of war in the British Empire. "If," he said, "the treasury would be prepared to let us have, say, £80,000 a year to do it, I should be glad to un-

## A PRETTY MATRON OWES HEALTH TO PE-RU-NA.



MRS. ANNA N. KAISER.  
Has Suffered Severely From Internal Cataract—Cannot Praise Peru-na Too Highly—Read Her Letter.

MRS. ANNA N. KAISER, Two Rivers, Wis., was a sufferer from internal cataract to such an extent that she could scarcely do her own work. In describing her symptoms, she wrote:

"I have such terrible backaches and pains below my shoulder blades, way down my back and across my hips, and at times pains in the internal organs, so that I am not able to lie down or sleep. I also have pains through my left side."

After taking Peru-na and following Dr. Hartman's instructions for several weeks, Mrs. Kaiser reported as follows:

"I feel much stronger and do not get nervous as I used to. The pain is entirely gone, except when I work a little too hard. I am taking Peru-na and Manalin. My bowels are also in good condition."

### Reports Her Cure.

After continuing the treatment a short time longer, Mrs. Kaiser reports her cure as follows:

"I am well now and cured with your medicine. The medicine is something wonderful. I have advised others who are suffering as I did to consult you and many are taking your advice. If ever I need medicine again, I know that Peru-na will help me."

### Keeps Out Cold, Keeps in Heat, Resists Damp, Absorbs Moisture

## EDDY'S IMPERVIOUS SHEATHING

THE best sheathing for houses, stables, barns, churches, silos. Equally good for inside decoration or outside utility. Can be painted, tinted, oiled, varnished or whitewashed. For sale everywhere.

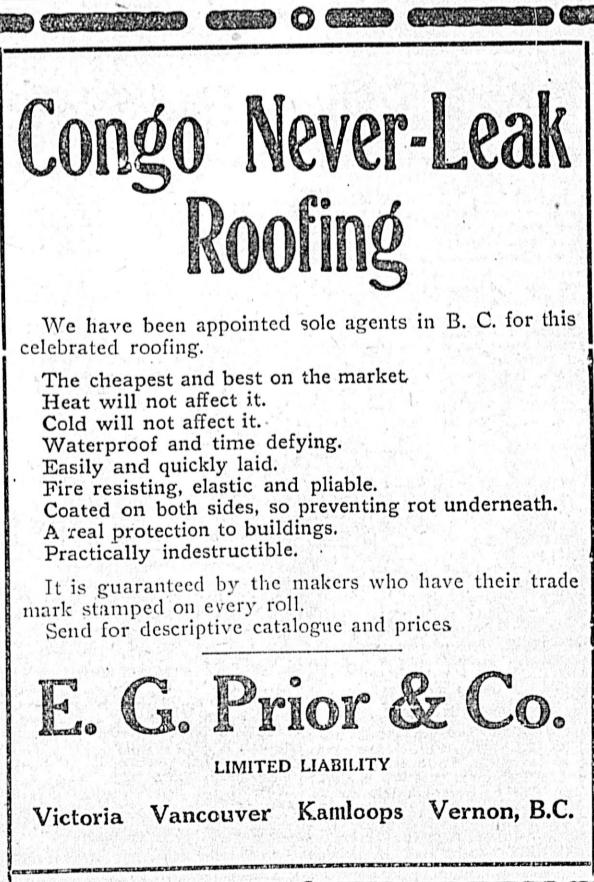
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Every Place in Canada Asks for Eddy's Matches.



Iceland—from September 13, 1899, to June 7, 1905.  
A discussion followed.—The London Times.

"What you need," said the doctor, "is a change of scenery."  
"I know it," replied the manager of the one-night stand company; "but confound it, I didn't come to talk business with you. I'd like to find out about this buzzing in my ears."—Chicago Record-Herald.

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